

BRUCE CONFESSES

ROSCOE CONKLING INVESTIGATED — THE EVIDENCE CONVICTS HIM.

The long expected investigation of Roscoe Conkling Bruce took place in the new Board room of the Board of Education Thursday afternoon, October 24th.

It was long after the designated hour before Capt. James F. Oyster called the investigating committee to order. There had been many rumors that the investigation would not be held; that Bruce had sent a letter to Captain Oyster pleading with him not to investigate him, and in addition speaking disparagingly of Editor Chase. This letter will be used against him, thus showing his continued malice.

It was 4:30 p.m. when Captain Oyster called the committee to order. Mr. Stewart McNamara acted as attorney for the Board and Bruce. The committee consisted of Messrs. Oyster, Horner, Cook, Cox, and Hoover. The attorney stated that the letter of Mr. Chase should be read. Mr. Cox read the letter and Mr. Chase was called upon to make a statement. As he was making his statement the attorney for the Board objected.

Mr. Chase—I thought you wanted all the facts. I was under the impression that you wanted to know the persons who were selling the schools.

Mr. Horner—I think that Mr. Chase should be allowed to tell all. Why should we smother anything?

Captain Oyster—I think that he should confine himself to his letter.

Mr. Chase—I demand that Dr. Chancellor be made one of the defendants. He is as guilty as Bruce and should be made to answer.

The chairman, Captain Oyster, put the question, and the vote stood Messrs. Cox and Hoover in the negative and Mr. Horner in the affirmative, and Mr. Cook not voting at all.

Mr. Chase proceeded to state that Dr. Chancellor was as guilty as Bruce and should be made one of the defendants. However, he said that he had read the letter of Bruce to the Superintendent and the copy to Captain Oyster, which he declared were false and malicious, and Bruce knew at the time he penned them that they were false.

Mr. Chase further stated that he had a talk with Dr. Chancellor, who declared that he never made public the letters and that he did not know the reason or motive Bruce had and if I proved that Bruce lied on me he would dismiss him at once, and asked me to name a good man. I hesitated and said that if I should name one the charge would be that I was paid. However, I suggested the names of Attorneys, Napoleon Marshall and Gregory, men of great executive ability. At this point the attorney for the Board objected.

Mr. Chase—As I was about to say, Dr. Chancellor stated that Gregory did not pass the examination. I remarked that it was not true. I was informed of Williams' appointment before the examination. Dr. Chancellor was anxious to know something about it, but I refused to tell him.

Dr. Chancellor said that from his investigation he had not found one thing against me. The motive behind Bruce's attack remarked Mr. Chase, was jealousy, and the supposed influence that I had with the Board of Education.

Mrs. Syphax Gibson was called, and she stated that she had trouble with Bruce while at Tuskegee, which was personal, and which was the motive for dropping my name from the list of night school teachers. I was appointed by Dr. Evans, who sits there (pointing in the direction of Dr. Evans). I never was an applicant for a teachership in the night schools, and neither did I apply for it. I was an applicant for a day school. I went to Mr. Bruce when he was supervising principal and asked him to recommend me for librarianship. He told me he could not because his superior officer, Dr. W. S. Montgomery, was opposed to me. I said to him that I had heard that Mr. W. Calvin Chase had a great deal of influence, and I thought about going to see him, but as he is a lawyer I suppose I would have to pay him about fifty dollars. He advised me not to go, and said further that he would not like Mr. Chase to know that he told me, because he thinks well of me and my late father. I did not go, and neither have I seen Mr. Chase for ten years. I know Mr. Chase's sisters better than I know him.

In a very dramatic attitude she pointed her finger in the direction of Bruce and declared in a voice loud enough to be heard distinctly all over the room, and exclaimed: "Mr. Bruce, you know you told a malicious falsehood!"

This was an exciting scene in this drama. Bruce had the appearance of

a frightened man, which did not cause Mrs. Gibson to desist in her denunciation of him.

Attorney McNamara asked Mrs. Gibson had she ever said anything to Mr. Chase about a school.

Mrs. Gibson—No, sir; never in my life.

Mr. McNamara—How did you know that Mr. Chase had any influence?

Mrs. Gibson—I heard so from different persons.

Dr. W. Bruce Evans, principal of the Armstrong Manual Training School, testified that he went to school with Mrs. Gibson and knew her to be a worthy and competent lady. Several of her friends recommended her to me, and I knew her worth; hence I appointed her.

Mr. McNamara—Was Mr. Chase one of the persons who had recommended her?

Dr. Evans—No, sir.

Mr. Chase—This closes my case for the present.

Captain Oyster—Mr. Bruce, do you desire to make a statement?

Bruce—I know Mrs. Gibson and noticed her name among the list of night school teachers. I informed Dr. Evans that I could not recommend her appointment because she had informed me that she had paid Mr. W. Calvin Chase fifty dollars for obtaining a night school for her.

Captain Oyster—Any gentleman wish to ask him any questions?

Mr. Chase—I desire to cross-examine him. Bruce, what you have testified to is as true as everything that you have written or said, is it?

Bruce—Yes, sir.

Mr. Chase—I have a letter dated September 18, 1907, written to the Superintendent against Dr. Lucy Moten. Do you know anything about it?

Bruce—No, sir.

Mr. Chase—Let me read it.

Before Mr. Chase had read five lines of the letter Attorney McNamara objected to the reading, and Captain Oyster asked that he be allowed to see the letter.

Mr. Chase—I suppose you all would like to know where I got it.

Captain Oyster—No; I don't care to know.

Mr. McNamara—The letter has no bearing on the case.

Mr. Chase—I want to know if this letter he wrote against Dr. Lucy Moten is as true as the one he wrote against me and to attack his credibility as a witness.

Mr. McNamara—You can't test it in that way.

Mr. Chase (turning to the attorney for the Board)—Do you mean to say that a man who writes libelous letters cannot be shown other libelous letters by him?

Mr. McNamara—O, yes! a man who libels people.

Mr. Chase—You all don't seem to want the truth. If you want to know who has been selling schools, investigate the recommendations to the High School.

Mr. Horner—Mr. Chase, I see in your letter that you stated that the last appointed your were instrumental in making was for a member of the present Board of Education.

Mr. Chase—Yes; it was for the husband of Mary Church Terrell to the High School. It was the last; and I prayed to God that I would make no more, and I have kept my promise.

Mr. McNamara—Not under the present administration?

Mr. Chase—No; about ten years ago. I have not made any since.

This closed the investigation, and Captain Oyster said that the committee would report at the next meeting of the School Board. The committee retired for consultation.

BRUCE CONFESSES

Roscoe Conkling Bruce, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, has confessed to Capt. James F. Oyster that he was not responsible for the libelous letter that he penned against the Editor of The Bee, but that he wrote it at the dictation of 'W. E. Chancellor, Superintendent of Public Instruction. It is presumed that the investigating committee will reconvene and try Chancellor, as the entire letter is a malicious falsehood.

In view of the alleged sworn affidavit of Bruce and his testimony before the investigating committee can do no more than dismiss both Bruce and Chancellor. The latter stated in the presence of Attorneys Chase, Scott and Jones that he did not know why Bruce wrote such a letter, and it is now stated by Bruce that Chancellor directed him to write it. It will be seen that this entire story was manufactured because Editor Chase denounced Chancellor's speech against the colored schools at the Mount Pleasant Citizens' Association, which is as follows:

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

By Miss Beatrice L. Chase.

The date for proclaiming Oklahoma a State is the 16th of this month, unless something happens to alter the plans of President Roosevelt.

Special services were held last Sunday in the Evangelical Reformed Church at Frederick, Md., commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the erection of the steeple, in which is the town clock, which has been in use since 1797.

Cornell students were in a riotous mood in Lyceum Theater last Saturday night. They, about six hundred in number, it is reported, broke up the play at the theater.

In the absence of a real elephant it is reported that Secretary Taft rode a real live mule while on his inspection tour.

It is reported that the "white cops" are getting in their work in the First District of Maryland near South River. The Crusader, Baltimore, Md., says

THE OKLAHOMA CONSTITUTION

In connection with the matter of the proclamation of the Oklahoma Constitution by the President, a delegation of prominent Negro citizens has been in Washington for several days. Among these are J. Coady Johnson, a leading lawyer and business man of Wewoka, I. T.; H. C. Reed, of Boyington, a substantial citizen of the Creek tribe; M. J. and A. G. W. Sango, of Muskogee, and William Harrison, a rising young lawyer, of Oklahoma City.

With the announcement by the President that he would sign the instrument on November 16 disappeared the last vestige of hope for the success of the opposition of the delegation to such action.

The mission, however, of Mr. Johnson and his party is not without beneficial results.

They have had numerous audiences with prominent members of the Administration and have made clear their unalterable opposition to the spirit of the Constitution and its possible effects upon Republican politics in the new State. A very comprehensive and vigorous

ington, D. C.

Sallie Baldwin, millinery and dressmaking, Apex, N. C.

Miss Lucy Perkins, dressmaking and cooking; Virginia.

Miss Edna Wertham, dressmaking; Raleigh, N. C.

Miss Mamie Smith, dressmaking; Eastern Shore, Md.

Miss Mary E. More, dressmaking; Upper Marlboro, Md.

Miss Lavinia McKinney, dressmaking; Oxford, N. C.

Miss Susie Ann Corbin, dressmaking; Richmond, Va.

Cooking Department.

Miss Nannie Williams, cooking; Kershaw county, S. C.

Miss Addie Gibbons, Staunton, Va.

Miss Sallie Baldwin, Apex, N. C.

Miss Dora Cheatham, Henderson, Ky.

Miss Emma J. Higgs, Hobgood, N. C.

Miss Lucy Perkins, Virginia.

Miss Emma Jordan, Locust Dale, Va.

Miss Estell Taylor, Locust Dale, Va.

Rosa Taylor.

If you want to see a busy and an industrious school, you should visit Mrs. Clark's School of Domestic Science.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF MOSES.

Baltimore, Oct. 23.

The fortieth annual meeting of the Grand Encampment of the Grand United Order of Sons and Daughters, Brothers and Sisters of Moses, was held here last week. Reports submitted during the session show the Order to be in a prosperous condition, there being over seven thousand members, and a substantial bank account. The next session will be held in Washington, D. C.

Dr. J. E. SHEPPARD.

Dr. J. E. Sheppard, of Durham, N. C., passed through the city Wednesday morning for New York. He went on business in connection with his great enterprise that he will establish in North Carolina shortly.

PREVENTED BY SICKNESS.

Ex-Judge Samuel G. Davis and his wife, Mrs. H. A. Davis, of this city, who had made all the necessary arrangements to go to Tuskegee, Ala., to attend the marriage of Miss Portia Washington, daughter of Prof. Booker T. Washington, to Mr. W. Sidney Pittman, were compelled to forego the trip on account of serious illness in the family.

It was a great disappointment to Ex-Judge Davis and his wife because they are great admirers of Professor Washington and his work at Tuskegee. They will, however, greet the bride and groom on their return to this city.

ITEMS ON THE WING.

Rev. T. H. Walker, D.D., evangelist, has returned from a successful trip to Virginia, Maryland and Delaware. Brother Walker is a member of the Craft.

The Public Library of our city will open its room of Useful Arts and Sciences November 11 to the public.

The number of colored Masons in the United States is 42,549; Royal Arch, 16,000; Knights Templar, 14,000; Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, 1,429; A. A. S. R. Masons, 9,842.

Mayor Reyburn, of Philadelphia, renewed his charges that Roosevelt is responsible for financial troubles of the country, and from the way that the President has been acting we will see a lot of trouble within the next six months or a year.

The Rev. Dr. R. H. Conwell, pastor of one of the richest Baptist Churches in Philadelphia; president of Temple College, and head of several Baptist hospitals, assailed the President on the same basis, and that his Nashville speech was an apology.

Lieutenant Colonel Allensworth, U. S. A., colored, has a movement on foot for the establishment of a Negro Commonwealth in the United States. (It would be one of the worst mistakes that the race could make.)

There is a movement on foot for an additional judge for the Police Court. If a colored one is appointed it will be all right.

November 26 the cornerstone of the Y. M. C. A., colored, of the District of Columbia, will be laid on Twelfth street between S and T; Mr. W. Sidney Pittman, architect.

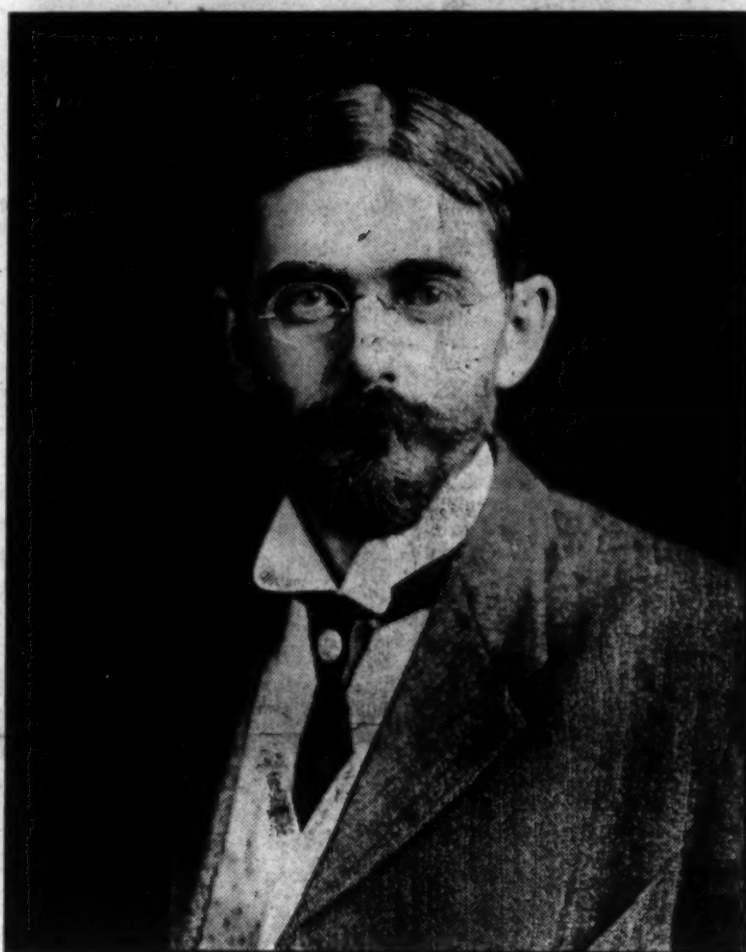
Read The Bee.

Mr. C. H. Champ, letter carrier at the main office, has been given day work.

Ex-Marshall A. A. Wilson died last week. He was a fine gentleman. Rest in peace.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD Sunday, November 3. \$1 to HARPER'S FERRY, CHARLESTON, and WINCHESTER and return.

Train leaves Washington, New Union Station at 8:30 A. M.



WILLIAM E. CHANCELLOR. WHOM BRUCE ACCUSES OF HAVING DIRECTED HIM TO WRITE THE LIBELOUS LETTER AGAINST EDITOR CHASE. — A SENSATION IN THE COMMITTEE.

that the accusation of Mrs. R. E. Lawson, in her reference to its "intention and conduct," is false.

Register Vernon delivered the oration last night at the Second Emancipation Convention in Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rev. Simon P. W. Drew, pastor of Cosmopolitan Baptist Church, will preach tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at Miles Memorial Church, on Third street between I and New York avenue, under the auspices of the Stewardess' Board.

The St. Luke Organization may expect to have another successful year. The prospects are bright, and Lawyer R. R. Horner, who was re-elected District Deputy, will receive the support of all.

October 26th was generally observed by True Reformers everywhere, it being the fifty-eighth anniversary of the birth of the late Mr. W. W. Browne, founder of the organization.

Mr. R. R. Cheeks, formerly of this city, but now of Cleveland, Ohio, is making a successful career in his practice of law in the latter place.

Mr. Robert M. Rush, of Philadelphia, who died in this city recently, on his way home from Jamestown, was considered one of the best head-waiters.

The attendance at the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias of New Jersey was about fifteen hundred.

Between seven and eight thousand workmen were discharged this week by the Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha, Nebraska.

The Conference of the Baptist Ministers of the District was held last Monday in the Third Baptist Church.

The Intendant of Circuit forbids all Chinese subjects in the Shanghai district from imitating American trademarks.

Eight Socialistic speakers and a number of sympathizers were arrested at Seattle, Wash., last Monday night for

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Will It Be Remedied?

RACE PREJUDICE IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

Colored Clerks Ignored — White and Colored Schools Discussed — Bruce's Libel.

From the Colorado Statesman.

Nearly two years ago President Roosevelt, in his commendable desire to lift the public service out of time-worn ruts and place it upon a plane of higher efficiency, appointed a commission to examine into the work and methods of work in the different departments of the Government, the grading and compensation of employes and other details affecting the efficient work of the great Federal machine.

This commission, composed of high officials of the various departments, with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Keep at its head, after assiduous and untiring efforts in the performance of its duties, has now completed its labors; and results and recommendations, it is understood, are now in the hands of the Executive.

A brief preliminary review by the public press summaries the conclusions that have been reached by the commission, as commending in a general way the operations of the Civil Service, but criticizing in unmistakable language the opportunities for favoritism in the established methods of advancing employes to higher grades in the departments.

The recommendations, it is understood, will operate to fix a standard and thereby reduce the prerogatives which in this connection have hitherto lodged with special officers.

Such a reform will doubtless be hailed with much satisfaction by the large number of Negro employes in the various offices of the Government.

The discrimination and injustice which have been their portion have been so long in operation that those in authority seem to feel that the Negro is a thing apart and that as such they are bountifully well paid with a minimum of salary, for the same work for which the more favored class receives a third or half as much again.

The fault is not with the Civil Service idea, but with those who have been placed in the position to interpret and are supposed to fairly execute the same.

Many of these are those whose education, environment and social history are such as to preclude the possibility of an equitable consideration and treatment of Negroes, when in competition with and emulation of their white fellows.

A higher standard is set for these, an with faithful, conscientious effort, diligent application, and pronounced efficiency (for this is conceded to Negro employes of the Government) they have grasped the situation and proved themselves equal to all requirements; still their progress, save in rare instances, is as a snail's pace when placed against this rapid stride of a fleeing hare.

Evidences of this are not wanting in most departments, and as an illustration may be cited the case of a young man of brain and worth and a graduate in law. He was appointed as a laborer some ten years ago, and by examination has been eligible to a clerkship for several years, yet men of the other race who have been appointed and become qualified since have long ago been placed on the roll as clerks while he is still left to wait and hope.

Another was appointed to a messengership fourteen years ago, within a few months of the entrance upon duty of several white men at the same grade and salary. One of these men is now enjoying a salary of \$1,600, the others are receiving \$1,400; he, \$1,000.

He is reported as efficient, in all respects worthy, and has been repeatedly recommended for advancement by his immediate superiors.

Again it is almost incredible that in ten years five Negro clerks in one department, each of whose rating is first class in every particular, should have received a total increase of only \$600, while one white clerk alone had this amount added to his salary at one fell swoop, being jumped from \$1,200 to \$1,800.

In view of these facts does it not seem that the recommendations of the Keep Commission, affecting these matters, are both timely and important?

The Government is unequivocally committed to the policy of the "Square Deal," and cannot view with complacency the unfair distribution of its rewards among worthy servants, of whatever race or class they may happen to be.

The conservative element of the Negro citizens of the District are much concerned over recent developments in the

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HOW TO COOK VEAL

SEVERAL Dainty Dishes Prepared for Two People.

Braised Cutlets a la Creole That Will Prove Appetizing—A Chafing Dish to Dispose of Left-Overs.

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Braised Cutlets a la Creole—Melt a tablespoonful of lard in a frying-pan. Chop four small onions fine and let them fry for a moment in the hot lard. Then season four chops, or cutlets, with salt and pepper, dredge them with flour, and place them on top of the frying onions. When they have simmered for a few minutes, turn them; and, at the expiration of another two or three minutes, add two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, a little chopped parsley, a threaded clove of garlic, a bay-leaf and some thyme. Turn the veal from time to time, until it has browned on both sides; then add a coffee-cupful of hot water, cover the pan, and let the water come to a boil quickly. At this point, remove it to the back of the stove, where it can do no more than simmer, and leave it for two hours. Remove the garlic and bay-leaf, garnish with freshly chopped parsley, and serve.

Perfection Stew—Much as many people object to the stew, or to any dish that savors of it, the cook who is willing to take some pains in preparing the viands for her table can serve a veal stew in such a manner that the fact that it is a "stew" will never be suspected. To do this she must first make a rich white sauce by using a heaping tablespoonful of flour and a goodly proportioned piece of butter to a cupful of good milk, or cream. When this sauce has commenced to boil, she must take some thin slices of cold veal and lay them in it, adding half a dozen mushrooms, chopped, and a little minced parsley. Simmer until the meat has become heated through, when it is ready for the table.

Veal in Chafing Dish—The appearance of a chafing dish at supper, or even at luncheon, often adds materially to the delights of the repast, so if you have a chafing dish that can be called into service, try it some day when you want to dispose of some left-overs from the roast of veal. To do this, melt some butter in the pan, and fry some chopped onions in it until they have browned nicely; then add a cupful of veal gravy, or white stock, and lay the slices of veal in it. Season with salt, pepper, and mushroom catsup, and, at the end of two or three minutes, add a well-beaten egg, and serve immediately.

English Veal Cake—When so much of the roast has been used that it is no longer possible to get slices, there are still several methods by which it can be prepared most appetizingly. Purchase a few slices of boiled ham and two eggs, and you can serve one of the famous English veal cakes. Here is the recipe: Take about a pound of cold roast veal; remove all fat, etc., and chop it into small pieces. Grease a plain mold and put into it alternate layers of chopped veal, hard-boiled eggs, and boiled ham in slices, with chopped parsley and salt and pepper between each layer, until the mold is nearly full. Next, take some good stock and flavor it with tarragon, mace and pepper to taste. Pour this over the other ingredients until the mold is filled almost to the brim. Bake it for half an hour, but do not serve it until it has become so cold that it can be sliced neatly. Served with a garnish of crisp watercress, these slices of veal-cake make a most acceptable hot-weather luncheon dish.

Russian Croquettes—Another minced-veal dish that will appeal attractively to lovers of nice eating is known as "Russian croquettes." To make them, mince a pound of cold veal, and season it with pepper, salt, a little nutmeg and half a teaspoonful of grated lemon peel, and moisten with a sauce made as follows: Heat a coffee-cupful of milk to the boiling point; then add a slice of onion, a stalk of celery, chopped, a bay-leaf, half a dozen peppercorns, and parsley, thyme and mace. Do not let the mixture actually boil, but keep it simmering steadily for fully 15 minutes. Then strain, season to taste with salt and pepper, and thicken with a blend of flour and butter. While this sauce is being prepared, roll some puff paste very thin, and, when the sauce and meat have been combined, shape a tablespoonful of the mixture into the shape of a croquette, and roll it up in a strip of the puff paste, pressing the ends together closely. Have some deep fat ready and fry the croquettes brown. Drain carefully, and serve with mustard, cress, or sorrel and bits of lemon. They must not be put on a cold platter nor kept standing, because, to be really delectable, croquettes should be served very hot.

Quaintest of Wraps.

The quaintest of wraps to be introduced this season is the shawl of chiffon, thin silk or crepe de chine edged with tiny flounces headed with baby velvet ribbon and draped with the same ribbon. They are drawn down the middle of the back with the ribbon.

For Embroidery Edges.

Many garments are spoiled by having the embroidered edge split and frayed by a careless laundress. The garment can be made to last twice as long and many dollars saved by stitching around the scallops twice, this makes a strong, firm edge and does not detract from its appearance. Mrs. L. G. P.

COLONIAL SOCIALS A FAD.

It Can Be Made a Success in Every Community.

There is one form of sociable which is warranted to be a success, since every one is interested in it from the start: this is the "colonial social." The committee should canvass thoroughly, letting no house escape, for in every one something is tucked away which speaks of earlier days. The committee on decorations may hang the walls of the parlors with crossed swords, old muskets and flags, and portraits of Washington and other colonial heroes. Around the rooms may be tables and chairs of old mahogany, spinning wheels, andirons, and curious kettles. Arranged around the wall may be long, narrow tables draped with cheese cloth in blue and yellow, bearing old silver, brass candlesticks, snuffery, decanters, slippers, embroidery, fans and jewelry, with samplers, warming pans, old mirrors and family portraits above. Each article should be labeled with the owner's name, the date of the manufacture, or use of the article, and any historical event in connection with it.

It is a good plan to have everything brought to the parlors early in the day and returned at the close of the sociable to prevent possible loss. It is one of the interesting things about the sociable to see the quality of relics even the smallest town has hidden away.

For entertainment some one may sing some of the revolutionary ballads, or tell a curious event in family history, or read from old records. Or there may be recitations of such things as "Paul Revere's Ride" or "Dorothy Q." or some description of life in colonial days. Of course the whole affair is more delightful if the hostess at least can come in quaint old silk or cotton gowns, with tall combs and huge fans, and powdered hair.

As to refreshments, there should certainly be poundcake and mulled cider, and perhaps doughnuts, or little spicy cookies. A great deal of fun can be had if old recipe books are hunted up and some of the things tried which are suggested there.

This sociable suggests one on much the same lines, where a real New England supper is served at six, all sitting down at long tables to eat the same dishes which were served long ago. Afterwards the same entertainment may be provided as at the colonial sociable, with or without the pretty old dresses.

DRINKING AT MEALS.

Water Should Be Taken Only After Eating, Says an Authority.

Most physicians today will tell you never to take any liquid, and least of all water, during meals. There are, however, two sides to the question.

Those with a tendency to gout or other diseases arising from excess of uric acid should avoid liquids until two hours, at least after eating.

For those without such a tendency there is no harm in drinking a moderate amount at the end of the meal.

There is, therefore, sound reason back of the custom of keeping the coffee for the last course. Even when this prandial drinking is permissible, one should avoid excess. A little cold water in the mouth is often just as refreshing as if gallons of the liquid had been consumed.

The great American fault—or one of them—is the consumption of enormous quantities of ice water, which is really a deadly beverage and not fit for civilized man to drink—I emphasize "civilized," for no savage would do anything so stupid as to chill and paralyze the muscles of his stomach in the belief that he is cooling his skin.

The rules, then, are: A little water if you are healthy and your stomach is normal, not too cold, and taken at the end of the meal. And thus will you avoid the countless ills to which most drinkers during meals are heir.

Umbrella Cover as Hair Protector.

A woman who was the proud possessor of a braid of hair which reached well below her knees, every hair even and the whole one satiny length of golden brown, gave this secret of the beauty of her crowning glory. It certainly is an original scheme, to say the least.

She took the cover of her silk umbrella (a use for them at last), and each night after the dust of the day had been removed by a vigorous brushing, this cover was drawn snugly over the braid and securely tied. Thus the ends were kept unbroken and the hair untangled, no matter how restless she was. By the way, in severe illness, when the hair must go for days often, unbrushed, if it is possible to braid it in two plaits and saturate thoroughly with alcohol before even attempting to comb the least bit, the work will be accomplished in half the time.

Culinary Conceits.

When interrupted while frying in deep fat drop a dry crust of bread into the fat to prevent its burning.

When frying croquettes be sure to plunge the basket in hot fat before the croquettes are placed in it. This will prevent them adhering to the wire when lifted out.

When roasting meat, to make the gravy nice and brown take a tablespoonful of sugar and melt it in a pan till it smokes, then add boiling water stir well and mix with the gravy. Cracker and bread crumbs used in covering the tops of scallops, etc., should be well greased in melted butter. This makes a better covering than the dry crumbs dotted with butter and uses less of the latter ingredient.

AIDS TO BEAUTY

PRACTICAL LITTLE HINTS FOR THE WOMAN WHO CARES.

Perspiration Helps to Keep the Skin Clear—How to Cure a Dry Skin—To Remove Blackheads.

Keep Skin Clear—Perspiration opens the pores lavishly, and hence is a prime beautifier. Damp air and fog are deadly to the complexion and are held to be largely responsible for the fresh piquancy of the young English girls' complexion. The fog seems to lie close against the cheeks, soft and luscious, like kisses from velvety lips. You will find that every one, be it man, woman, or child, who drinks quantities of water will have a clear and soft skin, as pink and white as a baby's. Water, if drunk in great quantities, will cause perspiration, which clears out the pores and makes them healthy. It also bleaches the skin. It prevents the skin from becoming hard, dry and close, and is thus indirectly a preventive of wrinkles.

The stout woman need not fear to drink water because she thinks it will increase her weight, for it will not unless, of course, she drinks it with her meals. It is a mystery why women do not drink more water, for every doctor will advise his woman patients to drink lots of water. It is such a simple remedy and is so much easier to take than medicines. Still, it is almost impossible to make many women believe that they will derive benefit from anything but medicine.

To Remove Blackheads—Blackheads are the result of the skin failing to throw off all its impurities. The perfectly cleansed face has no blackheads. Many who are afflicted with blackheads deny this, as every one likes to think they are clean, but few of us know how to cleanse our faces properly and thoroughly. Not enough can be said about the nightly scrub with the flesh brush and soap and about the morning wash. Wash the face every night, even if you are so sleepy and tired that nothing matters, so long as you get to bed. If the habit is formed, the task will soon become a mechanical one and will be part of the duty of undressing. There is no hope for the girl who is too indolent to do this. She must accept her lot and the blackheads with it.

Different skins need different treatments, but one knows no end of women who gaily go to the nearest drug store and buy a cold cream, simply because some of her friends have recommended it. Probably her friend has a dry skin, while she has an oily one, but that does not make any difference; it's a good cream, so she uses it.

Eat Oil for Dry Skin—Women who suffer from a dry skin will be wonderfully benefited if they will take a tablespoonful of olive oil after each meal. Bezoins, which is far too stringent for many complexions, is excellent for a dry skin. Bran bags will have a wonderful effect upon the too dry skin. To make some fine meal for dry bags at home, mix four pounds of fine oatmeal and two quarts of clean bran together and also one and a half pounds of powdered orris root, one and a half pounds of almond meal, and one-half pound of white castile soap ground up. Three ounces of sachet powder of any kind to suit one's taste may also be added.

These are simple luxuries and they make the skin exquisitely soft and fresh. They are used exactly like soap and make a soft and fluffy lather. The bags must be stuffed so lightly that they may be rubbed over the face just like a wash cloth. Each bag may be used three times. After each using it should be thoroughly dried in the sun. It is best to make a large quantity of the meal and put it away in closed jars, only filling five or six bags at a time. The bags should be made of soft cheese cloth.

The almond meal is made as follows: Powdered orris root, four ounces; wheat flour, four ounces; castile soap, finely powdered, one ounce; pure borax, one ounce, oil of bitter almonds, ten drops; oil of bergamont, two drams; tincture of musk, one dram. Put into a bottle or jar having a perforated top and shake well so as to mix the ingredients. When ready for use first wet the hands and then shake a quantity of the meal through the shaker top of the jar. Rub the hands together and also over the face, and a delicious lather will form.

Don't Have Rough Hands—Wash your hands in sugar water; dry them with corn meal, night and morning. J. B. GILL.

A Remodeling Hint.

When buying new goods for an old dress, considerable care must be exercised to select something that will make the old goods look better instead of worse.

It is better to have the new material of a different texture. For instance, new velvet will look better with old silk; black, that has been worn some time will look better if made over with some other color.

If it is desirable to have the dress all black, buy the same color black and change the texture. Black chiffon makes a worn cloth lifeless, while other materials will give it a fresh look.

The bodice linings are often perfectly good while outside is worn out, needing, perhaps just a cleaning about neck and waist, and some new bones and casings.

They can easily be utilized with little work for the foundations of the more or less fancy waists for house or evening wear.



F-757



D-779

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Diamond Scarf Pins, \$7.00 up.
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We have Ladies' Handsome Diamond Rings set in Tiffany Mounting which we are selling at \$30.00. This will make an appropriate present for Christmas. Every stone a ball of fire.

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Clocks of all makes—American, French and German. We have a Clock as cheap as \$5.00—must be seen to be appreciated. All Clocks kept in order for two years.

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Everybody has some friend whom they wish to make happy. It may be mother or father, sister or brother. It may be a wife, or it may be a sweetheart—and no better time than Christmas is so appropriate—so suggestive. Nothing makes one feel happier than to gladden the heart of another.

Any article that you may select will be laid aside and delivered when wanted. Experienced clerks. Polite attention.

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WATCHES.

We mention here but a few of our specials.

Gentlemen's 20-year-Gold Filled American Stem Winders and Setters, \$10.

Ladies 20-year Gold Filled Stem Winders and Setters, \$10.

Gentlemen's 14-carat Solid Gold American Stem Winders and Setters, as cheap as \$35.

Children's Solid Silver Watches with Pin Attachment, \$3.50; regular price, \$4.50.

Ladies Solid Gold Watches, Open Face, \$8.00.

Boys' Solid Silver Watches, \$5.

on Fine Silver, with Solid Silver Crucifix, 75 cents up.

Emerald, Sapphire, Garnet, Ruby, Jade, Turquoise, Topaz, Crystal, and Coral Rosaries, strung on 14-Carat Gold-Filled Chain, \$4.00 and \$5.00. Will make a handsome Christmas present.

Solid Gold Rosaries, Genuine Stones, \$25.00.

Rosaries for special devotions, viz.: Immaculate Conception, St. Ann's, St. Philomena, St. Anthony, Seven Dolors, Infant of Prague, St. Joseph, etc., with prayers either English or German.

PRAYER BOOKS

High quality at low prices, such as Key of Heaven, Manual of Prayers, St. Vincent's Manual, Vade Mecum, Sacred Heart, Following of Christ (by Kempis), Bible, Old and New Testaments, etc. We have them in cases suitable for bridal or Christmas presents.

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Religious Medals in Gold and Silver; Immaculate Conception, St. Benedict, St. Anthony, St. Joseph, Infant of Prague, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Aloysius, etc.

Eight-Day Sanctuary Oil, \$1.10 per gallon.

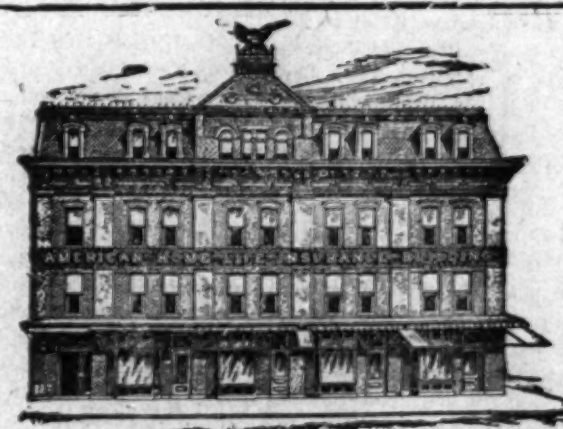
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HARRIMAN IN YOUTH

RAILROAD MAGNATE WAS NOTED AS A SCRAPPER.

Little Known of His Personality Outside of Business—Says Present Generation Should Strive to Make Next One Better.

New York.—Edward H. Harriman is a peculiar man. He has no school-day intimates, no boyhood chums, no partisans, no epigrams are quoted, no business aphorisms. All stories are that in youth he was a scrapper or that he was an amiable, colorless youth. His personality outside of business is rarely talked of. He is cold and reserved. He is fond of his family and it is said that he is charitable. A man close to him said when it was suggested that some friend should speak to Harriman regarding his lack of tact: "Friend? I don't believe that Harriman has a friend in the world."

Mr. Harriman was born at Hempstead, L. I., in 1848. He had two sisters and three brothers. Two of the brothers have died. His father was an Episcopal clergyman and at the birth of Edward was rector of St. George's church at Hempstead. Harriman went to school little and what education he received was picked up at home.

Harriman entered Wall street at the age of 16 and served as an office boy and later bought a partnership. In 1870 he bought a seat in the New York stock exchange. He was a "piker" in those days. To-day he knows the game of speculation better than any man in America.

He is small in stature and walks with a curious bow-legged jauntiness,



Edward H. Harriman.

peculiar to jockies. He talks easily, but seldom uses figures of speech and often is at a loss for a precise word and accepts it when offered without comment. In fact, he never says "Thank you." He is lacking absolutely in emotion. What he wants to know he asks about. He has no pets in business, but is liberal to his employees. "He collects mountains as other people do china," was said of him when he was buying up Arden, his immense country place back of Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

Mr. Harriman established the Boys' club on the east side of New York. It is simply what the name implies—a club for boys, where they can find healthy recreation without regard to religious beliefs or social standing. He started the club 30 years ago. He is always generous to the institution and gave it a \$250,000 building only recently. He can be found in attendance at all of its entertainments.

The club is the biggest of its kind and has a membership of over 10,000, which is drawn from the most thickly settled portions of New York city. Mr. Harriman gives \$2,500 annually for its maintenance.

Next to his family and money this fearless man is fond of horses and is a regular visitor to the Tuxedo horse show.

Mr. Harriman in 1870 married Miss Mary W. Averell, daughter of a Wall street dealer, and they have five children living, three daughters and two sons. Mr. Harriman's eldest daughter, Mary, is her father's friend and comrade and takes deep interest in his affairs. He is manifestly proud of her. The two boys are sturdy youngsters and still at school.

Harriman is always hospitable in a formal way. When traveling he is always accompanied by guests, but forgets all about them when some business at hand interests him. He never travels for pleasure and is a tireless worker. His only pleasure is rest in the vastness of his 3,000-acre estate at Arden. His late hunting trip in the west was the first in many years.

He was brought up in the Episcopal church. Recently when the question was put to him as to what he thought it was worth while in this world for a man to do his reply was: "My idea is that a man should try to make his children better; give them larger opportunities and to do what he can to make the next generation a little better off than his own."

A TEMPLE TO SHINTOISM.

Japanese Residents of Honolulu Open a New Place of Worship.

Honolulu, H. I.—A Shinto temple to Iusuma was dedicated in Honolulu recently with ceremonies extending throughout the day and ending with a great display of fireworks in the evening. The temple is said to be the most elaborately appointed Shinto temple outside of Japan. A priest of high rank was brought here from Japan especially to have charge of these ceremonies. Connected with the dedication were many dramatic representations from simple stages erected in the temple yard and a most impressive dance by a score of Japanese girls in gorgeous kimonos before the altar in the temple.

Shintoism, according to Prof. Clement's "Handbook of Modern Japan,"



New Shinto Temple in Honolulu.

is not a religion, but a system of worship in which the dedication of heroes, emperors, family ancestors and forces of nature play an important part. It has no dogmas, no sacred book and no moral code. It sums up its theory of human duty in the following injunction: "Obey your natural impulses and the laws of the state."

A Shinto temple is usually a simple building in front of which, at a little distance, is set an arch. There are no idols, but strips of paper hanging from a wand are used as emblems of Shinto. The ordinary form of worship consists of washing the face or hands, or both, with holy water, of ringing a bell or slapping the hands to call the god's attention; of casting in a coin as an offering; of standing with clasped hands during a short prayer and of making a farewell bow.

Efforts have been made to have Shintoism made the state religion of Japan, but these have failed. Shinto affairs have been entirely secularized since 1868 and set apart under a bureau of shrines, this being regarded as the final step in the disestablishment of this system of worship.

FRANKLIN TRADE SCHOOL.

Made Possible by Gift to Boston a Hundred Years Ago.

Boston.—Contracts were recently let for the erection of a splendid trade school building in this city to be paid for with the \$5,000 which Benjamin Franklin bequeathed to Boston at his death. The contract price is almost \$320,000, yet the trustees of the fund have \$100,000 additional to be used for equipment. Franklin intended that his original bequest should be lent in small sums at five per cent. interest to young married mechanics who had served their apprenticeship in Boston. He directed that at the end of a hundred years, or in 1891, \$500,000 dollars of the accumulated fund should be spent by the trustees in public works which might be of most general use to the inhabitants. The remaining \$155,000 dollars of the fund—he computed that it would have amounted to \$655,000—was to be let



FRANKLIN TRADE SCHOOL. To Be Erected With \$5,000 Left by Benjamin Franklin a Century Ago.

out at interest for another hundred years, when the accumulations should be similarly expended. It was not found practicable to lend the money to young mechanics, as they could not give the security which the will demanded; but the money has been kept at interest, and there is now, after allowing for the new building and its equipment, a balance of more than a hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which is to accumulate till the latter part of the present century.

Not Their Mission.

"Queer thing about women with missions," remarked the sage of Sagville.

"What's queer about them?" queried the very young man.

"They are seldom able to prepare a meal fit to eat," explained the S. S.—Chicago Daily News.

Terrible.

City Nephew—And the cruelty to animals in our large city made a bad impression on you?

Col. Louisville—Terrible, sah. By Frankfurt! I saw a pair of genuine Kentucky horses hitched to a water wagon, sah.—Chicago News.

NEW CHIEF OF CREEKS

ECCENTRICITIES OF MOTY TIGER, PORTER'S SUCCESSOR.

Has Long Been a Leader in Affairs of His Tribesmen—Insists on Doing All Official Business in Native Tongue.

Okmulgee, I. T.—Full blood Indian, bank director, president of an oil company, Methodist minister, Moty Tiger, the new chief of the Creeks, presents an anomaly in the mixture of human races. Refusing to speak any but his native tongue, he assumes the role of a recluse, and by taking part in the active business enterprises of his nation and the development of its resources, he at once becomes a leader of the progressives and a man of moment.

Tiger is 65 years old. He has been prominent in Creek national affairs since 1883, when he was second in command under the Proctor forces in the Green Peach war against Isparhecher, which, in reality, was a war to determine whether the Creeks should establish a school system and become an educated race or should cling to the ancient tribal modes and customs. He became a member of the house of kings in the Creek legislature, and held that position for many years. He was elected second chief when General Porter was elected chief for his first term, and was re-elected when that term expired. Otherwise he has led an uneventful life.

He has lived for many years on a farm on Deep fork, five miles west of Okmulgee. He has been twice married, the first time to a full blood Indian woman, to whom three children were born, and the second time to a white woman, who is now his wife. He has been a liberal man in the education of his children, and they are accounted among the very brightest of the younger generation of Creeks. They have college educations and stand well in their community. There was considerable talk about the new chief's moving the executive offices to Okmulgee, which is the capital of the nation, but he has announced that he will continue the offices in Muskogee and move there.

Following the precedent set by Chief Checote many years ago, Chief



MOTY TIGER.

Tiger insists that all official business be conducted in his native tongue. Chief Checote was a good English scholar, but when it came to official business he would not listen to a word of English, insisting that all business with his nation be conducted in his national tongue. So Chief Tiger will not talk in English, though he understands perfectly and can speak good English. Shortly after his appointment he was in the office of the commissioner to the Five tribes and that official tried to transact some official business. The chief would not speak. After half an hour's work the commissioners gave it up as a bad job. In his own office the chief speaks Creek entirely. He answers the simplest questions through his interpreter, though it is plainly evident from his expression that he understands it in English.

Since his induction into office there has been a constant stream of Indians in to consult the chief. Any day one may find him in consultation with half a dozen Indians, all of them talking Creek, so that it is almost impossible to tell what is going on in the office. Even the stenographers and confidential secretary are unable to grasp the situation.

The duties of the chief are light. So is his salary. He receives \$2,000 a year, and he will spend more than that paying the railroad fare for Indians who come to town, get stranded and have to borrow money to pay their railroad fare home. The department of the interior has usurped practically all of the power that was formerly delegated to the Indian legislatures and their executives. All matters must now be passed upon by the government, and the existence of an Indian council and a chief, so far as the Five tribes are concerned, is merely a nominal national life.

The ascendancy of Tiger to the office of principal chief is purely accidental. Chief Porter's term of office, would have expired this month. Under the law the president would then have appointed a chief. Porter would have been reappointed, but Tiger would not have been second chief, and had Porter lived a month longer, in all probability some one else would fill the place Moty Tiger now occupies.

OLD DICKENS FAKE TO GO.

Spurious "Old Curiosity Shop" in London Will Be Torn Down.

London.—Who knows how much money has been made out of that venerable London fake, "The Old Curiosity Shop," in Lincoln's Inn Fields, with the spurious legend, "Immortalized by Charles Dickens?" It has reaped a rich harvest out of its bogus reputation, but all speculations as to the exact amount would be mere guesswork. Despite the obvious fact that it is not what it pretends to be, and may in no way resemble the shop of "Little Nell's" grandfather, the old building can truthfully lay claim to upward of 300 years of life. And while the thousands of enthusiastic Americans who have been in the habit of visiting it every year may have been under a delusion in supposing it



The Fake "Old Curiosity Shop."

to be the identical building described by the great English novelist, nevertheless they had the satisfaction of seeing one of the oldest buildings in this very old city.

But a few weeks hence will see an end of it. Already bright red bills are plastered all over the little shop announcing the removal of the waste paper business, which at the present moment occupies the front room, and of the souvenir business which prospers so greatly in the stuffy low-ceilinged room in the rear. Irrespective of the question of its authenticity, one may sincerely mourn its approaching disappearance, for it is such old places that go far to make the English metropolis so interesting and popular with the American tourist.

"The Old Curiosity Shop" is one of a trio of fakes in London which have made a lot of money out of foreigners, Americans chiefly, through their claim to ancient lineage and historical associations. The "Cheshire Cheese," in Fleet street, where you can see Dr. Johnson's alleged favorite chair and the smudge on the wall, head high, supposed to have been left by his greasy wig, and the barber shop at No. 17 Fleet street said to have formerly been the palace of Henry VIII and Cardinal Wolsey, are the other two of this interesting trio.

Charles Dickens himself disposed of the real Old Curiosity Shop before he finished the book of that name. For does he not tell us that many years after the death of Little Nell Kit visited the site of the old shop, which had then given place to the march of improvements and was occupied by a broad thoroughfare? Charles Dickens the younger has also declared that there is no truth in the claim of the building which is now to disappear.

NOTED SINGER SERIOUSLY ILL.
Christine Nilsson, Once Famous as Operatic Star.

New York.—Countess de Miranda, better known as Christine Nilsson, who is critically ill at her country home in Sweden was 20 years ago famous as an operatic singer. In the various capitals of Europe she won renown and was extremely popular with American audiences. Countess de



Miranda was born in Sweden in 1843, and made her operatic debut at Stockholm in 1860. She first studied in the latter city under Berwald, and later in Paris was tutored by Victor J. Nasse and Wartel. When she first appeared in London, in 1867, she scored a great success, especially in "Faust," and her future was assured. Count de Miranda is the second husband of the famous singer, her first having been a Frenchman, Auguste Rouzaud, who died in 1882. On the date of her second marriage, 1887, she retired permanently from the operatic stage, but has been heard occasionally in concerts.

Mary Knew All About It.

Little Mary's father had been teaching her to walk properly. "Walk slowly and turn out your toes," he admonished her.

While she was undergoing this teaching, she attended Sunday school one day. The golden text was, "Teach me to walk honestly." After getting it several times, the teacher asked:

"Who knows what that means?" "I do," replied Little Mary. "Walk slowly and turn out your toes."

EAST AFRICA FARMING

2,000 SETTLERS AT WORK IN GERMAN TERRITORY.

Colonists Not Admitted Until Last Year—Fertile Lands on Plateaus Many Feet Above the Sea.

New York.—It is about 30 years since the Germans acquired the vast region now known as German East Africa. They had no idea then that any part of the colony, which is only a little south of the equator, could ever become the home of white settlers. Much to their surprise, they have found that about a sixth of the country is so rich in soil and stands so high above the sea that white men may engage in manual labor there the year around.

The regions that invite white colonization are distributed in large and small areas among the Usambara mountains, near the sea; on the vast, high plain south and west of Mount Kilimanjaro; in the mountains and rich valleys of Uhehe to the southwest; on the high tablelands of Urundi and Ruanda near the Congo Free State and in other districts. Already about 2,000 peasants from Germany and the Transvaal have settled there, though it was only last year that Germany got ready to admit colonists.

In some places there are only two or three settlers, while in other regions there are scores of families. It is still an untamed wilderness and Germany holds out no glittering inducements.

In the circular of the colonial government last year colonists were told that they would be accepted only if they were well, strong and temperate. They must be prepared to endure bravely the privations inseparable from pioneer life. There was little prospect of acquiring wealth, but the diligent man could make a home for himself and his family and become independent.

The great regions of Urundi and Ruanda, the most populous parts of German East Africa, about 800 miles from the Indian ocean, are not yet open to settlement, as orderly relations with the natives are not yet fully established. These are the only regions adapted for white occupancy that are not yet accessible to colonists.

The government will ultimately sell the land, but at present it is leased



German Post 450 Miles Inland.

to settlers for a few cents an acre. As soon as the settler has one-tenth of his holding under cultivation or otherwise devoted to useful purposes, he is entitled to purchase twice as much land as he has improved at about 10 or 20 cents an acre.

The government requires all settlers to bring at least \$500 into the country. They must paddle their own canoe in a financial way.

It is a little different, however, with the German Poles, who are as yet the chief German immigrants. For each family a little cabin and two outhouses are constructed, a few cattle and some farming implements are provided and the government is reimbursed in small regular payments.

All the settlers live in small cabins built of wood, stone or tiles. Many of them give most attention to the raising of cattle, sheep and goats, and produce only sufficient crops to feed their families.

The Germans have been greatly surprised to find how large a variety of European farm crops can be grown on these wide-spreading lands, from 4,000 to 7,000 feet above the sea. Some settlers are actually raising wheat as fine as any land produces.

Wheat is destined to be a great crop, 800 miles inland, in the region of the central African lakes. The first crop sown on the second plowing of the land yielded about 40 bushels to the acre, the only trouble being that it ripened in patches, so that a whole field could not be cut at once.

European vegetables grow finely, small fruits do well and cotton and tobacco are an assured success. Millions of coffee trees have been planted, tobacco and sugar cane thrive and sisal hemp introduced from Yucatan on the government experimental farms several years is already an important export.

The white settlers all over German East Africa are loudly protesting against the tardy development of the railroad system, planned several years ago. Letters from colonists on Victoria Nyanza say it is a disgrace to the German flag that they have to send their products to the sea by the British steamers and railroad.

These protests are producing some effect and there are signs that railroad building will soon be pushed with some degree of vigor.

SALVATION ARMY A PILOT.

Gen. Booth Says It is in the Best Position to Direct Emigration.

Boston.—In an hour's chat the other day Gen. William Booth of the Salvation Army discussed many topics, including emigration, Christian Science and race suicide.

This is the fourth visit of the founder and commander of the Salvation Army to this country. He is 79 years of age.

Emigration seemed to be the foremost thought in his mind, and in



Gen. William Booth.

speaking of it in connection with the work of his organization he said that the Salvation Army was trying to become a transfer agent. He referred to the demand for workers, especially in Canada, in the western states and in South America, and to the great mass of human beings in the slums of Europe who needed assistance to reach such fields of labor. With its thousands of corps, the Salvation Army, he said, was in the best position to direct emigration from one country to another. It acts, in fact, as a pilot for these voyagers.

Gen. Booth is decidedly in favor of large families. With one or two children, he said, the parents always indulge them, and such indulgence creates recklessness.

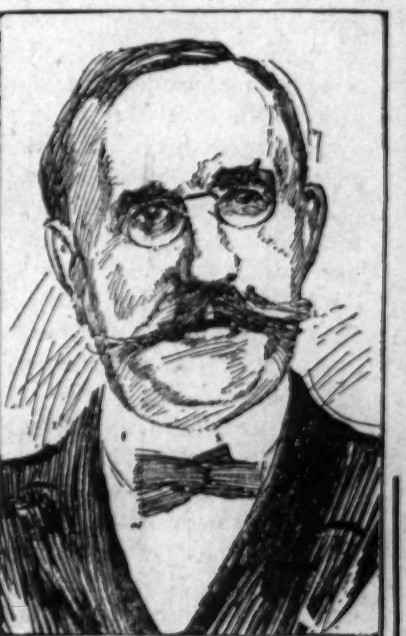
Better 17 in the family, or even 34, as in Germany, than one or two spoiled children. He condemned old age pensions in the severest terms, and said it was only another scheme for idleness.

The subject of Christian Science came up, but Gen. Booth deftly parried anything in the way of criticism, saying that any breaking away from the old faiths was better than slumber and showed agitation of the waters.

JAPAN REWARDS AMERICAN.

H. W. Dennison Given \$10,000 for Services During War.

Washington.—It has been announced at Tokio that Mr. H. W. Dennison has been awarded \$10,000 and an annuity of \$840 for valuable service performed during the mikado's war with the



cesar. Mr. Dennison, who is a native of Vermont, has been an attaché of the Japanese foreign office over 25 years, and accompanied Baron Komura to this country in an advisory capacity. Before becoming a Japanese official he had been an attaché of the department of state at Washington, had been a consul in Japan, and had practiced law in Yokohama. He is 37 years old and has been decorated with the grand cordon of the Rising Sun.

Mr. Dennison was connected with the Japanese foreign office as counselor during the far eastern struggle. D. W. Stevens, who was counselor of the Japanese embassy at Washington, and went to Korea just before the war and remained there until the end of the conflict, has been similarly rewarded.

THE BEE

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THE BRUCE INVESTIGATION.

Those who were present at the investigation last Thursday, October 24th, and saw the attitude of Roscoe Conkling Bruce, when he was being tried for that libelous letter he penned to the Superintendent of Schools, saw a dejected and pitiful spectacle. Not once, when he was confronted by the accused, did he raise his eyes from the floor and look his accuser in the face.

The testimony of Mrs. Mary Syphax Gibson was dramatic, and when she pointed her finger in his face and cried out, "You know you told a malicious falsehood," it almost brought tears from the eyes of the spectators.

She said that she was a widow; that she had a baby child to support; that she had trouble with Bruce at Tuskegee, which was the motive of his attack upon her, and that she had never uttered such a thing in her life. She emphasized the fact that she had never in her life applied for a night school, and this was corroborated by Dr. W. Bruce Evans, supervising principal of night schools, who testified that the lady never applied for a night school; but he (Dr. Evans) appointed her upon the recommendation of her friends, and that he knew her and knew her worth as a teacher when he appointed her; that Mr. Chase was not one of the persons who recommended her.

Who is safe in our schools if this man is permitted to remain at the head of our colored schools?

Bruce showed his malice after the lady had made a sworn affidavit by declaring that Negro lawyers were selling places in the schools, and the stand taken by the Superintendent in stopping the sale of places was correct. The interview of both superintendents in the daily press to the effect that they would stand pat, notwithstanding the denials made by Mrs. Gibson and Mr. Chase, was evidence of malice for which they shall be held responsible.

The Superintendent, Dr. Chancellor, would have everybody to believe, notwithstanding his denial of his speech against the colored schools, that he never uttered the words attributed to him. The evidence showed that the lady never asked for a night school; hence she would have no motive in saying that she paid fifty dollars for a place that she never asked for, and to which she was appointed without her knowledge, and at the time of her appointment her name was printed wrong; hence she did not know that she was the person referred to in the printed list of night school appointees.

Arguing the question from Mr. Bruce's standpoint, was his excuse sufficient to have dropped her name? Is it a crime for a person to pay a lawyer for services rendered in an honorable way? The very fact that the charge is malicious, the lady would only receive \$1.50 per night, or \$4.50 per week, which would average \$18.00 per month. What heartless person would have charged a widow with

a child such a sum for a night school?

Let the committee and Dr. Chancellor do their duty, which society demands. It will be remembered that when the first publication of this affair was made, the Editor of The Bee stated then that he had never been given an appointment in the schools, under Chancellor's administration; that he has defended several by virtue of charges against them which the law provides, he will not deny. Those persons were well known to the Superintendent, and that no appointment in the schools can be made without the sanction or approval of the Superintendent of public instruction, as he well knows, and he asserted, in the presence of witnesses that none had been made for the Editor of The Bee. Then why should he have made the broad and unwarranted charge that he and his assistant intend to stop the sale of teacherships by certain Negro lawyers, whom he knew had made none? It is plain. He had been charged with having delivered a speech before the Mt. Pleasant Citizens' Association against the colored schools, which was condemned in a public interview by the Editor of The Bee and in his paper. It was an effort to divert the attention of the people from the main issue which the Editor of The Bee asserted. If Dr. Chancellor knew, as he previously stated, that certain Negro lawyers were bartering places, why would he invite one of those to call and consult with him? Why would he make promises to him? Why would he make suggestions to him? And why would he ask one of them to do a thing that he would not do himself? If the Negro lawyers are so bad as he would have the world to believe that they address them "Dear" and subscribe himself "Cordially yours"; "One tale is good until another is told."

OUR LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Just why the citizens of Washington should be deprived of the right of the elective franchise The Bee does not know. It is claimed that the District of Columbia is the best-governed city in the world. It may be from the standpoint of the aristocracy and those who prejudiced a certain class of people.

The people are taxed against their will, and they have no opportunity of saying who shall represent them. Taxation without representation is against the Constitution of the United States. Every citizen should be permitted to vote, no matter what his color may be or his condition.

In some branches of our local government the acts of the governing power are arbitrary and unreasonable. Some of our local courts are tyrannical, and the rights of the citizen are disregarded. We have a government that caters to the whims of the aristocracy; a government that denies to certain individuals those rights that are guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. We have a government that permits "Jim Crow" cars to enter the capital of the nation, in which all national laws are made, and the seat of the national government. We have a government that is admired for its imaginary enforcement of laws, and where justice is a mockery. We have a government in which tyranny reigns supreme and officials appointed by the people permitted to abuse them without restraint. We live under a government in which one class is fed upon the substance of the earth and another class pursues only the shadow. What we need in the District of Columbia is "a government of, for and by the people."

When that kind of government is established we may hope for better times.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

You can always tell when a common white man is around. He is different from the high-toned white gentleman. A thoroughbred white man is too much of a gentleman to stoop to small things. Whenever a

common white man wants to attract attention to himself he declares that his next-door neighbor is too common for him to associate with. So it is with a common Negro. The common white man and the common Negro are just alike. There are lots of common white men in this country and occasionally they creep into the army. By some oversight a few common white men crept into the Spanish War Veterans, and the moment they were admitted they imagined that they were superior to the well-bred and well-reared persons of their own race. It is only the poor white trash that give trouble in any capacity. There is no color prejudice in the army. The colored Americans will be called upon soon enough to defend this republic. They will be needed sooner than these prejudiced whites expect.

While many think and believe that Japan does not intend to fight this country, but just wait. The Japanese are different from colored Americans or any other nationality. There is to be a war between America and Japan, and before it is concluded the Negro will be greatly in evidence and these tin soldiers connected with the Spanish War Veteran Association will be weighed in the balance and found wanting.

BRUCE ON THE RUN!!

The animus of the letter libelling the Editor of The Bee, the truth of whose accusation was inquired into by a special committee of the Board of Education, is beginning to come to light. Roscoe Conkling Bruce has become frightened over the vile charge contained in his letter, and is trying to stand from under the crash which he knows is to follow.

It is learned that Bruce has told Capt. James F. Oyster that he did not write the letter of his own accord, but at the request and dictation of Superintendent Chancellor.

This shows Bruce up in his true light. If what he says is true, he is not a man of independent judgment and action, but the servile and pliant tool of Dr. Chancellor. In other words, the Assistant Superintendent of Colored Schools is not an educator, but an errand boy and slave of Dr. Chancellor.

Whether Bruce wrote the letter of his own motion or at the dictation of Dr. Chancellor is of little consequence, except as it seems to show that Dr. Chancellor has a motive to serve which he dares not explain to the public.

LATIN AND GERMAN.

It is now proposed to introduce Latin and German in the seventh and eighth grades in the public schools. What has become of the Committee on Text-Books? These are two unnecessary studies in our public schools, especially when English is absolutely necessary.

The Bee is of the opinion that pupils in our schools are very much in need of good English. They need practical education. What benefit is Latin and German to the seventh and eighth grade pupils? A good English education is what our children need. The Board of Education should see to it that these two studies in our school program be eliminated. Pupils have no time to be bothered with Latin and German. Some of our best and most learned men never knew the meaning of Latin and German when they went to school.

THE LATE N. W. CUNNEY.

The attempt of Dr. McKinley, of Chicago, to prove that the late N. W. Cunney was not a Negro failed. Mrs. Maud C. Hare, the daughter of Mr. Cunney, deserves credit for her victory over her divorced husband in securing the custody of her child.

The late N. W. Cunney always represented himself as a colored man, and it is to the credit of his daughter, Mrs. Hare, to let the world know that she made no effort to lose her identity with her people.

The Bee congratulates you, Mrs. Hare, and her two Chicago lawyers, Messrs. Edward E. Wilson and S. Laing Williams, who represented her, should be congratulated.

resented her, should be congratulated.

RACE DISCRIMINATION.

The Bee in this week's issue reproduces the special correspondence of Mr. John H. Paynter that appeared in the Denver (Colorado) Statesman of October 19. It is an interesting correspondence that should be read by all lovers of fair-play. It is true, as Mr. Paynter has pictured, that colored men in the several departments of the government are discriminated against and badly treated, simply on account of their color. Instead of getting better, conditions are getting worse, and this prejudice and discrimination seem to emanate from so-called white Republican chiefs and understrappers.

SENATOR CLAY ATTACKS MORTON.

From the Progressive Era.
Senator Clay, in an address before the second- and third-class postmasters associations, recently held in Atlanta, said some things about M. B. Morton, former postmaster at Athens, which we resent and deny.

The Senator, of course, stands for re-election to the job, we believe; a majority of the people of this State feel he ought never to have had in the first place; therefore, to curry favor with the voters, he claimed all the credit for the removal of the "Negro postmaster" by convincing the President that the Negro was without the necessary character.

Now, no one knows so well as Senator Clay that character had little or nothing to do with the removal of M. B. Morton, from the postmastership at Athens, Ga.

Had Mr. Morton been a white man with the same character and standing he now enjoys in the community, he would be postmaster today. Every fair-minded man knows that Morton was removed because of his color, and the further and greater reason because a white man wanted the job.

That the President was imposed upon by Mr. Clay and his friends we have no doubt; but they were not deceived—they wanted the jobs, and they got them. That's why a Democratic Senator, under a Republican administration, can abuse and slander a man endorsed by the Republican party before a convention of Democratic Federal office holders.

There may come a change some of these days, and the Senator may not be in a position to convince the President that all Negroes are without the necessary character for political preferment.

President Roosevelt has always catered to the rebel sentiment in the South, with hope of gaining popular applause. This Democratic Senator seems to boast because he persuaded the President to remove a colored postmaster in the person of Mr. Martin.

Any colored man who votes for President Roosevelt is a traitor to his race.

It is an easy matter to charge an offense, but when you have no proof then comes the rub.

Certain appointments in the High School are to be investigated, and you will see who has been selling places.

Since the Board of Education does not seem to know anything of the bribery charges of Dr. Chancellor, let the courts take the matter in charge.

Roscoe Conkling Bruce should relieve the Superintendent by handing in his resignation. The Superintendent should hand in his resignation and relieve the Board of Education.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS.

(Continued from Page 1.)
speaking on the streets.

A remarkable criminal case has been closed in Arkansas by the death of Govan Beard, convicted some time ago for assault on Annie Hartley. After accusing the man the woman declared she had lied, but the man was held until released by death.

The Electrical Testing Laboratories of New York will make phometric tests of the electric gas and naphtha street lighting systems in the District for the purpose of seeing whether candle power and gas consumption are in accordance with the requirements of the act of Congress.

It is stated that an effort will be made during the coming session of Congress to secure the enactment of law prohibiting the sale of beer or liquor of any kind in this city, in any unsealed vessel unless consumed on the premises where purchased.

Hallowe'en was observed in an orderly manner in this city. "The throwing of flour and other indignities" were not permitted.

Bulgnera, a Spaniard, on a recent arrival from Manila to Madrid, said that there are more than four thousand prisoners in the Bulacan Province, but the Bureau of Insular Affairs at the War Department doubts the story of Bulgnera.

The "venerable" old depot at New Jersey avenue and C street was deserted last Sunday morning after more than seventy-one years of service, to take up new quarters at the Union Station.

J. E. Mellish, of Cottage Grove, Madison, Wis., a farm boy, has discovered two comets this year, which have made him very prominent in the astronomical world.

After having been a pastor of Methodist churches for eight years, Rev. Richardson Gray, of East Orange, N. J., preached his final sermon as a member of that denomination last Sunday, and will now be a Presbyterian minister.

It is said that the Independence Water and Light plant at Missouri will use oil instead of coal.

The few colored persons who went to see the "Clansman" last week in Austin, Texas, out of curiosity, were convinced that the play was a disgraceful one.

Mr. Charles Furlong, who died not very long ago, left \$5,000 to the Alcorn University for the education of the "Negro" in Mississippi.

WILL IT BE REMEDIED.

(Continued from Page 1.)

local school situation. The term has scarcely begun when charges and counter-charges of the most serious nature, affecting the probity of high officials, have been filed with the Board.

One result of this deplorable condition is the renewal of the conviction among many white people, that the control of the schools should again be made separate and distinct, as was the case for a great many years when George F. T. Cook, a gentleman without reproach and a scholar of rare force and ability, was superintendent.

Under this regime the colored schools attained a degree of efficiency and excellence that has never since been equaled. There was not only greater harmony, better discipline and a more general development during this period, but the evidences of friction, growing out of racial jealousies and antagonisms, were less pronounced.

A few soreheads with influence, but with no real concern for the well-being of the schools, and without consideration for its effects on the race, engineered the change of system, as a means to the satisfaction of personal spite, the promotion of selfish interests, and for the opportunity afforded for the reward of their loyal friends and adherents. Each succeeding year has contributed its quota of quarrels and contentions and occasionally episodes of a more serious nature have shocked the community and made necessary appeals both to the law and to the Congress.

The white schools have not by any means been immune to these unfortunate and in some instances disgraceful occurrences, but those identified with and responsible for such conditions have also been masters of that finesse which has enabled them to refrain from pressing a charge and to subordinate personal feelings when an unyielding aggressiveness, though it might accomplish their personal spite, would at the same time end in the dishonoring of an entire system.

This quality of commendable restraint is rarely indulged in by Negroes, and is yet to be acquired by the great majority of even the most enlightened of the race. With them a fight to the finish is the rule, let the consequences be what they will, and as far reaching as they may.

But a few days ago Superintendent Chancellor is reported to have said that "the colored schools per se, and the constant agitation and presenting of charges and counter-charges in the said schools was a detriment to the entire school system, and delayed or prevented many improvements or reforms which might properly be adopted in the white schools."

The superintendent doubtless voiced the sentiment of a considerable number of the white citizens of the District, and it is thought that the Congress will be again asked to take a hand and make an investigation with a view of separating the white and colored school systems.

Recently Assistant Superintendent Bruce addressed a letter to Mr. Chancellor, charging Attorney W. Calvin Chase, editor of the Washington Bee, with accepting a fee for obtaining a position for a public school teacher.

It is understood that Mr. Chase indignantly resents this charge, and in a communication to the Board of Education presents an affidavit from the teacher in question which seems to materially aid his vindication.

persons who have the best interests of the schools at heart.

However the case may be decided, the incident is to be deplored, for, coming at the beginning of the career of Mr. Bruce in a position of so much influence and responsibility, to which he has been followed by the good wishes of people all over the country, it may be expected to have something of a sinister influence upon the further administration of his office.

John H. Paynter.

DR. DREW DECLINED A FIVE-THOUSAND-DOLLAR SALARY.

Dr. Drew declined a salary of five thousand dollars a year at the regular church meeting of the Cosmopolitan Temple Baptist Church, worshipping temporarily on O street between Seventh and Eighth street northwest held last Thursday. Rev. Simon P. W. Drew D.D., pastor, read a statement giving a sketch of the wonderful progress of the church from its organization up until the present time, at the meeting, and extends his hearty thanks for the co-operation of both officers and members during his administration; also thanking them for their thoughtfulness in raising his salary; but, after prayerful consideration of same, he felt it both as a conviction and duty to decline the yearly salary of five thousand dollars for the present. Dr. Drew stated further that as the constitution provides that when the membership shall have reached five thousand the pastor shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, and that it would suffice.

Dr. Drew is a very busy man and his services are in great demand throughout the country.

He will preach special sermons next Sunday at his own church at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m., with the covenant meeting at seven o'clock p.m. and communion at nine o'clock p.m.

Rev. J. Anderson Taylor will also appear on the programme during the week at Galbraith Church.

Mrs. James H. Thomas and Miss Madge Thomas, of 493 Seventh avenue, New York city, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Winslow, 1204 R street northwest. They leave for Jamestown next week.

OPPOSED TO THE CONSTITUTION.

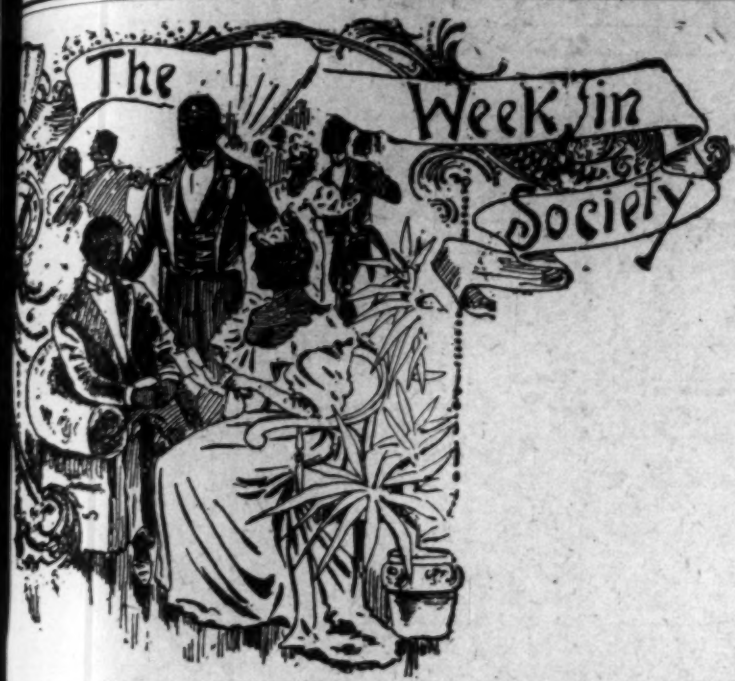
The National Capital was honored last week by the presence of a dignified, substantial and prosperous looking delegation of colored men from the Indian Territory, who came on to lay before the President and the Attorney-General the protest of their fellow-citizens against the approval of the constitution of the new State of Oklahoma, alleging that it sanctioned discrimination in the franchise and in the enjoyment of civil rights on common carriers and in public entertainment, based on color, and was in violation of the enabling act. They petitioned the President to withhold his signature and to refuse to proclaim Oklahoma a State until the objectionable clauses should be eliminated. The body was composed of Messrs. A. G. W. Sango, merchant; Archie V. Jones and W. H. Twine, attorneys at law, the latter editor of the Muscogee Cimeter; J. A. Roper, real estate dealer; J. W. Simmons, William Bradford and S. A. Bell, merchants and cotton planters.

The President received them cordially and it was evident that their earnest and eloquent presentation of their cause made a deep impression upon him. He reserved his decision at the time, but later reports indicate that he will sign the constitution, because of the paramount importance of Statehood. It is an open secret, nevertheless, that he does not endorse the disfranchising provisions, and may make his attitude clearer before proclaiming Statehood on the 16th of November. The delegation was introduced by Register Vernon.

While in the city the Indian Territory delegation was the recipient of numerous social courtesies, conspicuous among them the dinner on Thursday evening by Register and Mrs. W. T. Vernon at their T street residence, Le Droit Park, and the luncheon and reception by Architect and Mrs. J. A. Lankford at their residence, 1210 V street, Friday evening. Among those present at the latter function were Mr. Fred R. Moore, editor of the New York Age and Colored American Magazine; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Houston, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Slaughter, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Neill, Mrs. M. L. Scott, Mrs. Ada Matthews, Mr. W. L. Pollard, Mr. A. E. Lankford; Mrs. H. Davis, of Detroit; Mrs. Carrie W. Clifford, of Cleveland, Ohio; William Stewart of Philadelphia; Miss Rosa Young, of Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. Lucy Nooks, of Wilberforce, Ohio; W. H. C. Brown, of Newport News Va.

The visitors were highly pleased with Washington and its people, and are satisfied that their trip has been a success, even though the Statehood of Oklahoma under its present constitution could not be prevented.

Mr. W. P. Stewart, of Philadelphia, who has been visiting our city for the past two weeks, has returned home. While here he was entertained by Dr. Harris and wife, of South Washington.



the defects in the singing were more than compensated for by the splendid bearing and appearance of the dozen or more pretty girls of which the choir is composed.

Madame Henrietta Vinton Davis was heartily received by the audience. She appeared in resplendent theatrical costume, with diamond necklace and bracelet, and maintained her well established reputation as an elocutionist and dramatic reader.

Prolonged applause followed the appearance of the musical star, Madame Gertrude Brown Cason, each time she appeared on the rostrum. She has a wonderful range and volume, and she is destined to become a "prima donna" and musical "star" of the first magnitude.

The address of Mrs. Julia H. Layton was full of sound and wholesome advice, and was heartily approved by the audience.

The celebrated Amphion Glee Club was faultlessly represented by the Amphion Quartette—Prof. J. Henry Lewis, and Messrs. Beale, Champ and Washington. They were vociferously cheered and appeared before the "lights" five times. Their work was perfect.

The audience also showed its appreciation of the work of Mrs. Jennie Harris, Miss Rosa A. Bell and Mr. George Brown, the "laughing singer."

TRINITY RALLY.

The Trinity Baptist Church, S street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth sts., Rev. J. Anderson Taylor, D.D., pastor, will commence their Grand Rally Sunday, November 3, and continue through to December 1.

The purpose of this rally is to raise one thousand dollars to pay on the church property. A number of the leading ministers of the city have promised to assist them in their effort, among them being: Rev. M. W. D. Norman, pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist Church; Rev. George W. Lee, pastor of the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church; Rev. I. D. Tolliver, pastor of Liberty Baptist Church; Rev. James H. Lee, pastor of Third Baptist Church; Rev. S. L. Corrothers, pastor of Galbraith A. M. E. Zion Church; Rev. W. P. Gibbons, pastor of Mt. Carmel Baptist Church, and Rev. W. B. Johnson, pastor of Second Baptist Church.

In connection with the preaching every night the ladies of the church are going to hold a grand fair, for two weeks, commencing Monday, November 3, ending November 15th. The ladies will spare no pains to make it pleasant for all.

The opening address will be made by Hon. John C. Dancy, Recorder of Deeds. Various attractions will be furnished each night, with good music.

We invite our sister churches and charitable public to help us in our great effort for good.

Mr. J. Hilliary Taylor is busy rehearsing a chorus of forty voices to produce his choral ballad entitled "A Christmas Ballad," or "Holly Berry and Mistletoe Lyrics." The words are by Mr. William Stanley Braithwaite, and the music is by Mr. Taylor. It is set to music for baritone solo, soprano and alto duet, and full chorus with an interesting piano accompaniment.

A WEEK OF JUBILEE AT GALBRAITH.

The first week in November, beginning with Sunday, the 3rd, will be a jubilee for Galbraith A. M. E. Zion Church. It is intended that this week of rejoicing will climax a series of strenuous efforts by the church, under the leadership of Dr. S. L. Corrothers, to raise the sum of \$2,000, about \$700 of which have already been secured.

The chief feature of the services on Sunday, November 3, will be the insertion of the cornerstone at 2 p.m., by the Knights of Jerusalem, as the one now in the building is too small and worn to distinctly mark the date and denomination of the church. Other fraternal organizations are invited to be present and assist.

Monday evening November 4, will be Citizens and Educational Night. Some of the most popular orators of the city will speak. Among them will be the Hon. W. T. Vernon, Register of the Treasury; Hon. H. B. MacFarland, Commissioner of the District of Columbia; Hon. B. H. Warner, of Columbia National Bank, and Dr. Thirskield, of Howard University. The music in general will be furnished by the choir of Galbraith Church. A solo will be rendered by Prof. John T. Layton, and the Amphion Glee Club has been invited to render two numbers. No one should lose the opportunity to listen to this group of individuals, each of whom is a master in his particular line.

Tuesday evening, November 5, there will be a class reunion of all the Methodist churches of the city, in which brief addresses will be delivered by representative men and women, followed by general testimonies.

On Wednesday evening, November 6, all the fraternal organizations in the District of Columbia will take part in the services. General Purdy, of the Knights of Jerusalem; Grand Master of the United Order of Odd Fellows, William H. Houston; Chief Griffin, of the

True Reformers; of the Masons, William H. Grimshaw, M. W. G. M. of the District of Columbia; Crispus Attucks, J. Aldridge Lewis, chief of organization.

One among the chief features of the evening will be a speech delivered by the Hon. Harry H. Clark, well known politician and attorney at the District Bar. Clark is a bold and fearless advocate of a remedy by injunction for discrimination, by jim crow car laws, between white and colored interstate passengers. He has made an elaborate study of Judge Pritchard's rulings in the recent rate cases, and of the Constitution of the United States, and will expound that part of this memorable document which supports his views. He is the author of a pamphlet covering a wide range of facts and figures pertaining to the political status of the Negro, and is a walking bureau of information as to the conditions of the Negro in general. The general public should not fail to hear what might prove to be the very remedy which has been so long sought for by the colored people in vain.

Thursday evening, November 7, will be denominational night. There will be one or two selections rendered by every choir of the A. M. E. Zion connection in Washington, also one or two by the choirs of several Baptist churches, with brief remarks interspersed.

Friday evening, November 8, there will be a ministerial concert, Dr. Francis Grimké, of the Presbyterian Church, presiding. The participants will no doubt agreeably surprise the listening audience by their musical accomplishments. There will be solos, duets, quartets and music upon stringed instruments. Rev. George W. Lee will sing a solo of his own composition. The program is as follows: Solo, Rev. Lewis Sheaf; selection, Ministerial Orchestra, Drs. A. C. Garner, L. M. Beckett, B. F. Seaton and Mooreland; brief remarks, Dr. Welch, of the A. M. E. Church; solo, Rev. George W. Lee; duet, Drs. W. H. Davenport and P. H. Williams; address, Dr. J. Anderson Taylor; solo, Dr. M. W. Clair; quartet, Drs. S. N. Brown, A. C. Garner, J. W. Smith and D. E. Wiseman; address, Dr. L. B. Moore; address, Dr. M. W. D. Norman; solo, Dr. B. T. Perkins; recitation, Dr. Walter H. Brooks.

This rally will probably eclipse any in the history of Galbraith A. M. E. Zion Church. The church, through her worthy pastor, Dr. S. L. Corrothers, cordially invites the public to attend. Come and help a man who stands for the highest development of his race, and never slights an opportunity to defend it when wrongfully assailed.

THE F. E. GREEN CO.

818 10th St. N. W. Washington, D. C. Dyeing, Cleaning and Pressing.

J. Henry Foster, Manager. Gentlemen's Neckties Cleaned and Pressed, 5c.

Silk Hats Ironed, 20c.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Overcoats Cleaned and Pressed, 50c.

Raglands Cleaned and Pressed, 75c.

Pants Cleaned and Pressed, 25c.

Casos Cleaned and Pressed, 35c.

Vests Cleaned and Pressed, 15c.

Overcoats Dyed and Pressed, 75c.

Raglands Dyed and Pressed, \$1.00.

Casos Dyed and Pressed, 50c.

Pants Dyed and Pressed, 25c.

Vests Dyed and Pressed, 35c.

CLUB MEMBERS.

Suits Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired \$1.50 per month. Each week SUIT called for and delivered the same day.

Not responsible for goods left over thirty days.

PRICE LIST FOR LADIES.

Skirts Cleaned and Pressed, Plain, 50c.

Skirts Cleaned and Pressed, Plaided, 75c.

Skirts Cleaned and Pressed, Silk, 75c.

Waists Cleaned and Pressed, 50c.

Short Coats Cleaned and Pressed, 50c.

Long Coats Cleaned and Pressed, 75c.

Skirts Dyed and Pressed, Plain, 75c.

Skirts Dyed and Pressed, Plaided, \$1.50.

Silk Skirts Dyed and Pressed, \$1.00.

Waists Dyed and Pressed, 75c.

Short Coats Dyed and Pressed, 75c.

Long Coats Dyed and Pressed, \$1.00.

Blankets, \$1.00, \$1.50. Portieres Dyed or Cleaned, \$1.00, \$1.50.

Our Dressmaking and Repair Department is at your service. Suits steam cleaned, \$1.00.

WANTED!

One hundred voices for rendition of "Hallelujah Chorus"—Thirty sopranos, 25 altos, 20 tenors, 25 basses. Meeting, Thursday, 8 p.m., each week, at Cadets' Armory Hall, O street between Sixth and Seventh streets. Prof. W. A. Adams, of Boston, musical director. Rev. S. P. W. Drew, pastor.

BETHEL LITERARY.

A large audience greeted Rev. Waldron at the Bethel Literary last Tuesday night, and Miss Madry in her opening address was eloquent and convincing. Rev. Waldron discussed socialism and the Negro. He thought that the best thing for the Negro was the Socialist-Labor party.

MR. LEON DE VOUX, THE WORLD'S GREATEST PHOTOGRAPHER.

The Bee begs leave to introduce to the citizens of Washington Mr. Leon De Voux, the world's greatest photographer, who has traveled very extensively, and has given satisfaction in the profession of which he is the master. Colored Americans have largely depended upon white photographers to do their work and accept it if it does not satisfy them. There is not a white photographer of any note in the city that will permit the photo of a colored American to be placed upon exhibition.

Mr. De Voux is an expert in his profession. He makes his pictures the exact likeness of his patrons. He has leased for a term of years one of the most convenient and commodious places near the Fourteenth Street Bank, 1359-61 You streets, near the corner of Fourteenth street northwest. Mr. De Voux will have upon exhibition some of his own work as an evidence of his artistic workmanship. His photos are as natural as the person himself. He means to give his patrons entire satisfaction, and if he fails, your money is refunded.

There is no artist in the United States who has made the reputation that he has. Mr. De Voux wants the world to know that his studio will be opened to the public on or about Wednesday, October 9th, and the citizens of Washington should avail themselves of the opportunity of the great offers that he is making. The public should inspect his studio and select the style or character of pictures desired.

MONEY REFUNDED.

If you are not satisfied with your pictures, your money will be refunded. This proposition alone ought to be sufficient to assure the public that Mr. De Voux is a superior artist. He makes you look like a natural image. So artistic is his work. There is no photographer in this country who has traveled as Mr. De Voux. He has in his travels acquired great knowledge in photo-making. His work has been pronounced superior to any artist in his line of business. It will not cost you anything to call and inspect his studio. It will not cost you anything if your photos don't suit you.

Artists are known by their work. They are appreciated for what they can do. This city has been in need of a first-class photographer for years. Colored Americans may have their pictures placed where they will be seen and admired. Mr. De Voux claims to be able to do any kind of work in this line of business.

There is no flattery about his work. He portrays the person in his natural shape and at the same time makes the image to be admired. His studio opened October 7th, and if the public wishes to inspect first-class work, Mr. De Voux is the artist that the people of this city have been looking for these years.

His studio will have its opening October 7th, and be continued for thirty days, to enable the public to be convinced that Mr. De Voux is the artist that the people of this city have been looking for these years.

Mr. De Voux has succeeded in securing the services of Mr. William Hoag, the finest developing and printing artist identified with the colored race, as assistant and manager. He was formerly with Sexton and Maxwell of St. Louis, Mo.

Artists of other nationalities do not cater for colored citizens' trade. The Bee presents a man who is superior to any artist in the country, no matter to which nationality he belongs.

Call and inspect his work. His studio is 1359-61 You street northwest.

BETTER PROTECTION FOR NEGRO LABORING PEOPLE

Every negro man and woman who reads this piece, should acquaint themselves with the principles of the I. L. U. Grand Lodge of Dayton, Ohio, and join it at once.

There is no other Lodge in the world like it. Its principles are to protect and uplift all laboring people, men and women, colored and white—no color discrimination is allowed under its protecting banner.

The I. L. U. Grand Lodge was established May 1, 1902, and since then has started over 449 Subordinate I. L. U. Lodges and initiated over 41,142 I. L. U. members; it has also accepted over 649 I. L. U. Members-At-Large, who are attached to the I. L. U. Grand Lodge roster.

This Order holds a legal International Charter from Ohio, which grants it the power to aid and protect all Laboring People, gives it legal standing in the courts and guarantees honest dealings with all people because of state supervision.

The Grand Lodge and each Subordinate Lodge does everything within their power to advance the conditions of the negro laboring men and women; they teach them to be true, honest and faithful; to be law abiding citizens; to do their work better and quicker; to secure better pay for what they do and to shorten their hours of labor; so all our people can obtain a share of the laboring work to be done, with enough pay to support themselves and families as becomes good citizens of toil; and to secure for each member the right to learn a trade and work at it for equal pay with other workmen, no matter what race or color they may be.

There is no color, race or sex discrimination under the banner of the I. L. U. The negro has an equal standing with all other members, and is eligible for election to any office in the Grand Lodge or Subordinate Lodges.

Members of the I. L. U. are not allowed to suffer from want, for they are voluntarily

assisted when in distress. For instance, when a member dies it is customary for the Grand Lodge to give \$100.00 to help out on the expense. After January 1st, 1908, it is proposed that the Grand Lodge give \$25.00 to each male member when his wife dies, also the same to each female member when her husband dies; to give \$5.00 when a member's child between 3 and 10 years of age dies and \$10.00 when one over 10 years old passes away. In addition to this nearly every I. L. U. Subordinate Lodge maintains a sick and accident fund, out of which they give each member from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per week when sick or disabled. The I. L. U. Grand Lodge does not boast about what it does in voluntarily assisting distressed members, but the I. L. U. members unite in saying that they are protected better under the I. L. U. Grand Lodge than in many other Orders who promise big things and do little.

The I. L. U. Grand Lodge owns and publishes THE I. L. U. HOME JOURNAL, a 16 page monthly publication of great interest to our people. An I. L. U. Membership Book will be recognized and accepted by any I. L. U. Subordinate Lodge in the world. Each I. L. U. member has the privilege of buying I. L. U. Gratitude Stock from \$1.00 up to \$100.00, which pays 8 per cent interest (or more); hence all profits made from the Publishing and Home Office business go right back to cash dividends to the members who own stock.

Any honorable negro man or woman who lives where no I. L. U. Subordinate Lodge is now established, can join the I. L. U. Grand Lodge and thus enjoy all these benefits.

We want a leading negro man and woman to become our Representative in each and every locality throughout the country. It is not necessary that you be a laboring person to become our Representative, but we want honest negroes who wish to help advance their Race. This work can be easily done during your spare time, and you will get big money from us by a little hustling after hours in helping to introduce and extend the I. L. U. Grand Lodge. If you meet with success in your home locality, you will stand in line for a steady traveling position with a good salary and all expenses paid.

This space is too small to tell you one-half of the benefits of the I. L. U., so you must write and we will tell you the rest by mail. Write us at once and learn all about this Order. Send 10 cents to pay postage on printed matter and free Constitution which we shall send you. Address THE I. L. U. GRAND LODGE, 107, I. L. U. Bldg., Dayton, O.

ORGAN RECITAL

Will be given by Mr. William G. Braxton, at Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, M street between 15th and 16th streets northwest, Friday, November 8th, 1907. The following talent will also appear: Miss M. P. Burrill, the well-known ecutionist; Mr. J. H. Douglass, the world's greatest colored violinist, and grandson of the Hon. Frederick Douglass (Boston Globe); Prof. J. T. Layton, the renowned basso. Proceeds for the benefit of the church rally. Doors open at 7 p.m. Exercises at 8 p.m. Tickets of admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 35 cents. Telephone, Main 6613.

COLORED AMUSEMENT CORPORATION.

Shares Now Selling at 70 Cents. The Amusement and Recreation Corporation (Inc.) organized to do a general amusement business among the colored people. This corporation has acquired a large acreage of land in Brentwood, Maryland, and will build an amusement park by next summer. Remember, shares are now seventy cents; par value one dollar. Will advance soon to par. Jesse J. James, President and General Manager. Thomas Walker, Attorney. Office, 619 F Street Northwest.

WANTED.

Want a position as waiter in a hotel or boarding house, to enable me to attend school at Howard University. Address of Ill. L. H. Wayne, thirty-third dress Box 1, Pendleton, S. C., by No-degre, still keeps to bed by sickness. member 1, 1907.

Dr. Charles West, whom The Bee reported still sick, was entirely recovered, and has resumed his practice again. The profession welcomes him. Miss Burk, of 1228 You street, is visiting friends and relatives in Philadelphia, Pa. Miss Burk will remain North until winter.

Don't forget The Bee can be purchased in every section of the city. Young ladies, remember the holidays are approaching. Consult Madame Davis, the born clairvoyant and card reader. She tells you things you wish to know. It pays to consult her.

Miss Marion T. Scott expects to entertain friends from the North very soon.

Mr. W. Sidney Pittman left the city Tuesday for Tuskegee, Ala., where he was married to Miss Portia Washington. Thursday evening, in the presence of a distinguished company.

Ex-Recorder H. P. Cheatham arrived in the city Wednesday night over the Seaboard Air Line, en route for New York.

Rev. S. P. W. Drew, D.D., pastor of the Cosmopolitan Temple Baptist Ch., preached for Dr. J. H. Welch in the rally of the New York Club last Sunday at three o'clock p.m. His text, "The Child Sneeze Seven Times After Death" was eloquently treated, and his sermon was a masterpiece. The club raised thirteen dollars; good for a rainy day service. An appreciative audience was out.

Last Sunday afternoon at three o'clock at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, Prof. Wellington A. Adams sang a beautiful solo that electrified the entire audience for they ventured to applaud his effort, so well pleased were they. Both ministers and congregation present were highly pleased with the solo. Professor Adams is the recent organist and choirmaster of the Cosmopolitan Temple Baptist Church, Rev. Simon P. W. Drew, pastor, and teaches voice culture and instrumental music.

Mrs. W. O. Lee, of Charleston, W. Va., is resuming her course in the medical department of Howard University.

Register W. T. Vernon has returned to the city from his Western trip.

Miss E. Cook, of this city, was married to Mr. Charles Neil, the 16th of last month, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cook, Brooklyn, N. Y. The newly married couple will reside in this city.

Mr. Charles Lattimore and wife have returned from Saratoga.

Mrs. W. A. Pethel has returned to Philadelphia after a pleasant visit here to friends.

The "Soiree" for the benefit of the Berean Baptist Church, last week at the True Reformers' Hall, under the auspices of the Misses Lucas, Watson, Wright, Mrs. David Warner and other well known ladies, was a decided success in every way. The music was furnished by the Lyric Orchestra.

The Vanity Fair during last week held at the suburban residence of Mrs. Anna M. Cole, in Mt. Pleasant, by the Woman's Guild of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, was very enjoyable and successful.

The Guild has raised over five hundred dollars for parish work during the past year. A large number of friends last week called upon Edward Watson at Brookland, with "birthday" presents.

Dr. Harry Van Buren, a graduate of the medical department of Howard, also a graduate of Biddle University, is practicing in Columbia, S. C.

Miss Erma S. Fleming, of 1734 12th street northeast, has been on the sick list for the last two weeks.

Mr. George Miner, who has been in disposed, is himself again.

Don't fail to attend the musicale at Metropolitan Church, November 8th, given by Professor Braxton.

Mr. S. K. Chambers, of 1434 Twelfth street northwest, who The Bee pronounced convalescent some time ago, had a fearful relapse and had to be taken to West Abbey, the hospital part of the St. Elizabeth's Assylum, for three weeks. Drs. Swyme and Hunt, specialists, were his attending physicians. He has now entirely recovered, and is home again.

Dr. Harry Brown is doing well in the practice of medicine in Baltimore, Maryland.

Miss Bessie Pinkney, of 81 O street northwest, and aunt, Miss Elizabeth Pinkney, will spend a few days in Baltimore with relatives.

The Charity Soiree, given by the Chrysanthemum Club, was a financial success. It was the best arranged, the best music, and the most aristocratic audience that has ever been in the True Reformers' Hall. Much credit is due to the president of the Club, Miss Edith Wright.

CITY PERSONALS.

Mr. William H. A. Wormley, of Brookland, lies very ill at his residence. He was compelled to resign his position as bailiff of the Supreme Court of the District on account of continued ill-health.

Mr. William Carl Boliver, of Philadelphia, visited this city last Sunday. He was the guest of Mrs. Datcher, in Sixteenth street northwest.

Col. Milton M. Holland, chief of division in the office of the auditor for the Postoffice Department, is dangerously ill at his country residence in Montgomery county, Md.

Dr. Forman Shadd is slowly improving under the skillful treatment of Drs. Reyburn, Graham and Williston.

Prof. J. Hilliary Taylor will speak before the Dunbar Literary next Sunday evening at 5.30 at the Colored Young Women's Christian Association, corner Four-and-a-half street and Maryland avenue southwest. His subject will be "The History of the Piano." Other features will be a solo and recitations by able artists. Ayl are welcome.

DR. TAYLOR IN BALTIMORE.

Rev. J. Anderson Taylor, pastor of the Trinity Baptist Church, preached in Baltimore, Md., Sunday at the Mt. Airy Baptist Church. His subject was "The Appointment and Work of a Deacon." So much pleased were they that he was invited to return next Sunday.

MR. GEORGE A. CARTER ILL.

Mr. George A. Carter, one of the best known and most influential Odd Fellows in the United States, is sick at his home, 1346 Wallach Place northwest. Mr. Carter is being tenderly cared for by his faithful wife, Mrs. Bessie L. Carter.

SOUTHWEST NOTES.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather, the lecture room of Zion Baptist Church, F street between Third and Four-and-a-half streets southwest, there were several hundred present at the concert given by Madame Gertrude Brown Cason, one of Washington's most gifted singers, who has recently returned from a musical tour in New England and Canada. Madame Cason was ably assisted by local talent, the program being as follows:

Overture Miss Rosa A. Bell.

Chorus, St. Paul A. M. E. Church choir, Prof. Ford Moxley, director.

Dramatic reading, Madame Henrietta Vinton Davis.

Selection, Amphion Quartette, Prof. J. Henry Lewis, director.

Address, Mrs. Julia M. Layton.

Soprano solo, "Fleur de Alpes," Madame Gertrude Brown Cason.

Recitation, Madame Henrietta Vinton Davis.

Select reading, Mrs. Mary Love.

Select reading, Amphion Quartette.

Select reading, Madame Henrietta Vinton Davis.

Solo, selected, Madame Gertrude B. Cason.

Violin solo, with piano accompaniment; Prof. William Coleman and Master Ed Coleman.

Piano solo, Master John T. Layton.

Solo, Mrs. Jennie Harris.

Instrumental solo, Miss Rosa A. Bell.

Solo, singing and laughing gestures, Mr. George Brown; Mr. Fred Green, pianist.

Ushers, Mrs. N. Jackson, Mrs. L. Stevenson, Miss M. Nickens, Mrs. Elsie Dorich, Miss A. Valentine, Miss H. Fox, Miss L. Minor, Miss L. Nickens, Mrs. D. Brown, Miss L. Johnson, Mrs. L. V. Smith, Miss A. Scott.

The audience expressed much regret at the inability of Dr. W. J. Howard, pastor, to be present at the opening of the exercises. The singing of the St. Paul Church choir was fairly good, but

THE BEETLE AND THE BIRDS.

Albert M. Hirschberg

Allegretto.

mp

1. A shi - ny black - bee - tie, one love - ly spring morn - ing Was try - ing some break - fast to
2. But the bee - tie was big, and the birds they were young, And the beetle quite warlike ap -

p

find; And two lit - tle bird - ies came out with the dawn - ing. On
peared; So the bird - ies they wait - ed the blos - soms a - mong, For the

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riten.

bus - ness of just the same kind. The bee - tie was crawl - ing
horns of this fel - low they feared. Now by wait - ing, these birds lost

colla voce.

a tempo. *riten.* *mf*

long on his feet, The bir - dies were watch - ing him too; Said the bee - tie, "I won - der
break - fast that day, For the bee - tie no lon - ger would wait, But he o - pened his win -

colla voce. *mf*

mp

break - fast I'll eat?" Said the bird - ies, "We think we'll eat you."
flew far a - way— To be eat - en at some fu - ture date.

mf

The Beetle and the Birds.

Gillette Safety Razor

No Stropping, No Honing

Set consists of 12 double-edged blades (24 keen cutting edges) with triple silver-plated holder in velvet lined case. Each blade good for an average of more than 20 satisfying shaves. Handle and blade guaranteed to be perfect in material and workmanship. Sold by leading Drug, Cutlery and Hardware dealers.

Inquire about SPECIAL FREE TRIAL OFFER.
Gillette Sales Company, 21 Times Building New York City.

CASSEROLE COOKING

A DELICIOUS FLAVOR IMPORTED TO ALL KINDS OF FOOD.

The Idea Recently Imported to This Country from France—Has Succeeded the Chafing Dish.

There is nothing that imparts to food a more savory and delicious flavor than to cook it in a casserole. Not that there is any peculiar spiciness hidden in the rough sides of this foreign cooking utensil. The casserole possesses no magical powers, but it has a very delightful way all its own of retaining and blending the natural flavors of anything cooked in it, while it brings out others that are entirely lost in the ordinary method of preparing meats and vegetables. The casserole marks a new era in the history of cuisine. It has changed the routine of the family domestic and it has educated the taste of the members around the dinner tables, as well as of the habitués of good restaurants, for the casserole is the favorite dish of the lovers of excellent food. It is the pet dish of the gourmet. In a casserole is the way to prepare a bird, a specially fine bit of meat or vegetables to tempt the most jaded appetite and to please the palate of the epicure. With a steaming and savory casserole before one the worries of the moment are forgotten. Ambrosia and nectar even seem insipid when compared with the relish held within the bulging sides of a common clay casserole.

Cooking in a casserole is an idea adopted from the world's best chefs, those of France. It is simple to do and it is economical, while the dish itself is so cheap that Americans hesitate to have it served in its natural form at the dinner table and seek to hide its roughness with costly ornamentation. The ideal French casserole is a shallow yellow earthenware dish provided with a stubby handle which is a part of the earthenware dish itself. The outside of the common casserole is quite rough, and it has a porous appearance which may have something to do with the way the casserole cooks whatever is put into it. The inside is glazed and usually has a reddish brown color. An ordinary casserole costs about 40 cents and larger ones come to a dollar or more, and the ordinary kind is quite the best to use for cooking.

Until recently casseroles were rather difficult to buy in this country. Few of the department stores and shops devoted to cooking paraphernalia carried them, and those who were wedded to casserole cooking had to hunt these earthenware dishes in little out-of-the-way places in the French quarter of the city. There is a casserole headquarters in a quaint French shop just south of Washington square navy

which has long been the Mecca of the casserole devotees. There you can get casseroles in every size, ranging from the tiny individual one that is scarcely three inches in diameter, and yet is an exact copy of the larger ones, even to the handle, to casseroles measuring about 18 inches across and with a capacity that would satisfy a fair sized camping party. Some of these casseroles are deeper than others, though all are comparatively shallow and have sides that round up slightly over the top. They come with and without covers, but whether you provide yourself with an earthenware cover to match before beginning your apprenticeship to the casserole, it is well to understand that part of the secret of cooking in a casserole is in having the dish covered while it is in the oven.

The casserole has succeeded the chafing dish to a great extent and instead of the old time alcohol and double pan nickel affairs, without which no bachelor apartment or college room was considered completely equipped, casseroles mounted something like chafing dishes are being sold. The casserole part is the same as those that are offered in the little French shop, but it is set on handsome copper, brass or nickel supports. It is provided with a large, alcohol lamp, a spoon, a fork and a metal or earthenware cover. Anything that can be cooked in a chafing dish can be cooked as well, if not better, in a casserole, while there are many dishes that lend themselves to the casserole only.

To Wash Fine Muslin.
Dissolve some borax in tepid water—one tablespoonful to each gallon of water—and in this put the muslins. Leave them for half an hour; lift them into a tub containing a strong lather of white curd soap and boiling water, and rub them gently. When quite clean, rinse, fold in a large white cloth or a sheet or tablecloth and pass twice through the wringer. If white, rinse in blue water, if cream, a bag of bran stirred into the water will give the desired tint. When almost dry, iron with a warm, not very hot iron.

The Clothes Tree.
An article of furniture too seldom used is the clothes "tree," resembling the posts of our grandmother's four-post bedstead. It stands on three feet and has half a dozen prongs or hooks. As it takes up so little floor space and holds so many garments it is an invaluable article. In a small hall or vestibule it takes the place of the hat-rack and in a larger hall it complements the fable on which men's hats are laid. For the necessary airing of one's clothes over night it is preferable to chairs, as it can so easily be set out of the sleeping room. In the bathroom it is especially convenient.

FASHION'S FOIBLES.

Among the novelties in hat trimmings are arum lilies in white velvet, with skeleton leaves of white net veined with silk.

Vulture and caracoa plumes, with sweeping Amazone or pleureuse in ostrich falling below the shoulder, promise to be much worn.

Dainty little handkerchiefs to match the tailored costumes worn are now being carried by the French women. There are new arrangements of checks and stripes, and the delicate shades make the handkerchiefs quite expensive. Where there is a colored border the initial is on a solid ground of white.

A charming evening frock of creamy chiffon had large woven satin dots and a deep border of great pink and yellow roses in pale shades. This was worn over a shell pink supple taffeta slip, which was veiled by the same shade of chiffon.

The dyed laces will be greatly used.

A gown of silk for an afternoon costume is always in good style for the elderly woman. Faille louisine, moire and the soft taffetas are among the best to choose from.

The embroidery laces are interesting worked in colors to match the ground and combination of several colors.

The Oriental and Persian effects are sought.

The soutache lace resembles soutache braiding applied to net ground, yet in many ways it is much more attractive.

Fillet laces are shown in widely diversified effects. There is fillet in colors, with gold and aluminum grounds, and fillet antique, and so on indefinitely.

These materials may be secured at a reasonable price, and are all rain-proof. There is a new process em-

which has proved most satisfactory. The rage for Shantung and shows no sign of abating, and the fabrics are being dyed in the wonderful shades of raspberry, Copenhagen blue, myrtle green and old gold. They are equally fashionable in natural colors.

HER HEELS.

A Trustworthy indication to a Character.

"If you want to know whether a girl is slovenly or not, look at her heels," said the wise woman to a young man who was contemplating matrimony. "Her gown may be pretty, her hat becoming, her necktie trim and neat and her gloves well worn, but if her heels are run out, look out for her. Her trimness in her respects denotes that she is a spasmatically; that she will make effort to keep things tidied and neat only when she is urged to do so, because she has some special protection. But by nature she is slack. A man who marries a girl with perfectly run-over heels will find her coming to the breakfast table as soon as the honeymoon is over in a tumble-kimono and with her hair in curlers. She never will be a good housekeeper."

"On the other hand, I've seen a woman who maybe did not have such a fine appearance, whose hair was apt to be a little flying, but whose heels were firmly on the ground, and never I discover they were in the slovenly class. Maybe they were not careful enough of outward appearance, but they kept their buttons sewed on, repaired, spots sponged off and the rooms in immaculate order."

W. B. CORSETS

The W. B. Reduso

is the ideal garment for over-developed figures requiring special restraint. It has an apron over the abdomen and hips, so boned as to give the wearer absolute freedom of movement.

REDUSO STYLE 750 for tall, well-developed figures. Made of a durable coutil in white or drab. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 22 to 36. **PRICE, \$3.00**

REDUSO STYLE 760 for short, well-developed figures. Made of white and drab coutil. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 24 to 36. **PRICE, \$3.00**

W. B. NUFORM and W. B. ERECT FORM CORSETS are built hygienically—they do not press or strain anywhere. Their lines are your lines, their shape that of your own figure. They make a bad figure good and a good figure better.

ON SALE AT ALL DEALERS

Erect Form 744 (Short) of Imported Coutil \$2.00
Nuform 403 (Medium) of Coutil or Balise 1.00
Nuform 447 (Short) of White Coutil 3.00
Erect Form 720 (Average) of Coutil or Balise 1.00
Nuform 738 (Average) of Imported White Coutil, or Balise 2.00
Nuform 406 (Medium) of Coutil or Balise 1.50

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LILLIAN RUSSELL,
the beautiful actress,
"Without question, an indispensable adjunct to a lady's toilet table. Exceedingly mercurious in preserving the hair and causing it to retain its lustre."

You can make your hair beautiful and improve your personal appearance by using ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC every day. It cures dandruff and stops falling hair, because it goes to the root of the trouble. **FREE!** A sample bottle of ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC (3 applications) for 10 cents to pay postage and packing.

ED. PINAUD'S LILAC VEGETAL
An exquisite perfume for the handkerchief, stamper and bath. Used by women of fashion in Paris and New York.

Send 10 cents (to pay postage and packing) for a free sample bottle containing enough Lilac Vegetal Extract for 30 applications.

Write to-day to ED. PINAUD'S American Office,
ED. PINAUD BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY.

Ask your dealer for ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC and LILAC VEGETAL



SKIRTS FOR WINTER.

New Garments are Made in Three or Four Ways.

Skirts are made in one of three or four different ways. But just for the moment, the favorite is the plaited straight skirt. But it all depends upon the material after all and the fancy plaited skirt with the plaits set in below the hips is a model that is much worn.

Where materials will permit the ruffled skirt is popular, and the skirt, consisting of two deep ruffles, each one-half the depth of the skirt, is selected as the model in soft silks and poplins.

The seven gored empire skirt is one of the best models. This is a plain walking skirt. It is fitted around the hips, but spreads widely below. It is made without ornamentation of any kind, but is finished with two or three plain bands around the foot. These bands are of velvet, sewed upon the upper edge only, so as to set out well and make a pretty finish for the skirt.

The five gored skirt is also one of the popular designs, but it needs to be trimmed, and the wide, handsome border of heavy lace around the bottom is a favorite way of trimming this style of skirt. Still another popular method is that of applying a ruffle about a foot wide, with a heading of lace, or with a piping of silk, or some flat velvet bands.

The skirt is much in evidence, and there are skirts that are made with the plaits turning back sharply from the front. They are wide and so arranged as to leave a very broad front panel, which is ornamented in some manner. This wide front panel may be trimmed with lace or with a waisted design.

The use of lace upon winter skirts may seem a questionable stretch of appropriateness, yet when one sees the beautiful winter gowns that are trimmed with lace materials one is forced to change one's mind as to the use of lace on winter gowns. Many of the handsomest winter costumes are trimmed with filmy materials. Lace dyed, tan lace, brown lace and laces in black and white are all much worn.

The mixed fabrics are so pretty that they need little or no decoration, and many of the dressmakers absolutely refuse to trim them in anyway, declaring that it spoils a woman's lines to break up the pattern with trimming.

Making Plumes New.

Ostrich feathers which have been in use for some time often require reshaping as well as recurling. The quill of the feather should be held in the steam of a fast-boiling kettle until it is perfectly pliable. It may then be straightened out flat on a board and pinned down until dry, or curled round a linen collar if a rounded effect is required.

One clever woman has even dyed her plumes.

They were a delicate blue until the summer sun turned them white. Desiring them blue again she simply mixed with gasoline enough blue from an oil paint tube to give the desired shade. Into this they were dipped. After that they were shaken gently and hung on the clothesline by the tip ends. When dry they were well shaken. The ends may be curled, if one prefers, by simply drawing the fronds between the finger and a dull knife.

French Belts.

Parisians are wearing very elaborate leather belts, the leather being much tooled and gilded after the fashion of old bindings, having solid gold buckles. With an ingenious eye for effect many women are wearing them back to front, the deep buckle coming in front, while the narrower one, with its holes for adjusting, goes at the back. This plan gives a pretty sloping line to the waist. The striped leather belt is very fashionable for the moment. The belts are of white suede and the stripes, about half an inch wide, run across. These have nothing at the back, and are fastened in front with a wide square or Byzantine buckle of bronze or gold.

Ribbon Trimmings.

For trimming children's afternoon dresses ribbons will be used a great deal. A last year's dress can be made to look like new if ribbon is skillfully used. Velvet, satin, gros-grain, and taffeta ribbons are the ones used. The trimming can be put on in almost any way one wishes.

Another trimming is plaid material. A dress of plain cloth is trimmed with bias bands of plaid or check material of some contrasting shade.

Braids are particularly fashionable for trimming both adults and children's dresses, and they are seen in many beautiful varieties.

Hat Trimming Hint.

The merely flower-adorned hat is becoming hackneyed, but the idea is still being carried out by the milliners, as it has met with so much favor. The simple field blossoms and grasses look quite exquisite in conjunction with new felt hats, of rich butter color. White hats are still seen with the trimming of pure white roosters' feathers. Velvet ribbon is making its appearance as a hat trimming, and it is very successful when mingled with illusion net. Brims are lined with colored or black silk, or else a little bias covers the edge.

Overcasting of Sleeves.

To overcast the sleeve seams and baste them at the same time was the invention of one woman who was pressed for time. By overcasting the sleeves the basting was avoided and there were no basting threads to pull out. Sleeves put in in this manner are easier to stitch on the machine.

FLOWER HOLDERS

MADE FOR EITHER THE WALL OR THE TABLE.

They Take the Place of the Old Fashioned Flower Baskets and Are Graceful and Charming.

The most graceful and charming flower holders have now been placed upon the markets to take the place of the fascinating baskets which have been so popular that the searchers after novelty are eager for something new which may distinguish the floral decoration of their rooms and tables from that to be seen in the houses of their acquaintances.

Porcelain cornucopias suspended in a network of dried grass, raffa or cord are the newest sort of wall pockets. The shape of these hanging vases is not exactly that of a cornucopia either, because they slope more gradually toward the bottom and are more rounded than a cornucopia. Perhaps the shape is more nearly that of one of those common seashore shells, round and large at the top and sloping gracefully toward the bottom.

The ware used for these hanging vases is a bright glaze and they are almost all in rather crude colors, vivid orange, equally vivid green, dark but brilliant red and bright blue. The network of brown or tan and a grass in which they are hung soften the colors of the vases. A loop of the raffa or cord is used for suspending them from a wall hook, gas arm or some similar suitable projection. These hanging vases are suspended over the table where there is a chandelier, and they are most decoratively used in this way. They are also hung from the doorways and in the windows, especially when there is a window of some size.

A delicately beautiful vase for the table, in which for informal occasions flowers may be effectively arranged, is a slender silver upright, from which branch out the most graceful and beautiful morning glory cups, two on one side and three on the other. The cups, in the shape of morning glories, are of white glass with delicate opalescent tints, which fittingly represent the pale yet radiant tints of pink and blue which flush the petals of a white morning glory. The silver upright, which is mounted on an unobtrusive silver vase, is made to represent a slender shrub stem, and around this is a silver morning glory vine, which twines itself with all the grace of nature.

The bells, or cups, are of course to be filled with flowers, and the silver upright may be joined with a delicate green vine to make a most charming centerpiece.

Sweet peas, morning glories, lilies of the valley, with asparagus vine, tiny moss roses and smilax, garden pink, ragged ribbons, the delicate hot-house narcissus and innumerable other well and graceful flowers, whose stems are not stiff, are charming in these vases.

For table vases also there are lotus bowls, which are useful for another sort of blossom. These bowls are dull green in color, and are made of a heavy dull finish, with grayish suggestions in all the tones of green. They are decorated with slightly raised lotus blossoms, leaves and stems, all in the color of the bowl and formed into a conventional pattern.

The bowls are quite large and very low, being almost entirely open at the top. A wire stand having convolutions of wires to hold the separate flowers is placed in the center of the bowl. Such a vase is suitable for an arrangement of roses, chrysanthemums, Queen Marguerites or carnations.

There are also rather eccentric new vases, suitable for a child's room, but hardly attractive for an ordinary apartment. These are in the shape of frogs, fish and kittens, in whose open mouths the flowers are placed. These vases are all in very vivid colors, and are rather grotesque than attractive, although they are no doubt very much liked by children. They would be very suitable prize gifts for a children's party, and either boys or girls would probably be delighted with them.

Our Handkerchief's Utility.

From a lady's fancy hemstitched handkerchief one can make two turn over collars, one pair cuffs, and have the center left for another fancy handkerchief. Cut a strip across opposite sides for the turn overs, and the two pieces of border which are left can be made into cuffs by hemstitching the ends to correspond with the rest of the hem. Finish these with Persian lamb bands. You will also have a perfect square left in the center, which, after putting in a narrow hem and finishing with lace, makes a pretty handkerchief.

Mrs. F. W. Reinold.

Individual Perfumes.

The woman who uses a scent at all should aim to have it individual as well as elusive. Always choose the same perfume or sachet powder. The best effect is gained by keeping sachets of orris root among one's clothes. If the real Florentine orris is bought it keeps its strength indefinitely. If, however, a perfume is preferred, buy the very best you can afford, and then be downright stingy in its use. It is a mistake to use a more than a drop of perfume. A more sensibly fascinating, to speak of them is decidedly vulgar.

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The St. Lukes are now operating in 15 states, and are rapidly spreading in every direction.

We want good, hustling Deputies. Good terms for the right persons. Male or female. When you write inclose testimonial as to character and ability.

For further information, address

MAGGIE L. WALKER,

Grand Sec'y, I. O. St. Luke,
St. Luke Hall, Richmond, Va.

Tomato Pilau.

Alternate layers of boiled rice and raw tomatoes in the baking dish. Sprinkle over each layer of tomatoes a little minced green pepper and tender young onion; also some previously stewed veal, chicken, or ham. Salt to taste. When the dish is full place a layer of green corn from the cob, and a little rolled cracker to give firmness, with bits of butter on top. Add a cup of veal broth, which must penetrate all of it, and bake half or three-quarters of an hour, according to degree of heat in the oven.

A Chocolate Affair.

Chocolate now is served at afternoon functions where tea once was considered the only proper beverage. At a charming afternoon affair given by a girl who had become tired of the beaten track of the usual "teas" the refreshments served were composed almost entirely of the chocolate variety. There were cups of hot chocolate with whipped cream, thin bread and butter sandwiches, with olives for a relish; this of course was followed by a chocolate ice, fancy chocolate cakes and chocolate bonbons.

To Remove Medicine Stains.

Stains made by medicine and liniment are often obstinate to remove in the hands of an amateur. Iodine marks may be removed by washing the spots with strong ammonia until it fades, after which wash with tepid water and strong soap.

Ammonia is equally good for removing cod liver oil stains. Fuller's earth made into a paste and thickly applied to the spots will also remove them.

Fairy Pudding.

One pint boiling water, stir into this three tablespoons of cornstarch, mixed smooth with a little cold water, the juice of a lemon, piece of butter the size of a walnut and one beaten egg. It will thicken up nicely in three or four minutes. Then turn into mold. To be eaten with sugar and cream or rich milk.

Mexican Afrole.

Two tablespoonfuls of blanched almonds, three tablespoonfuls of rice, grind the almonds fine first, then the rice, then mix; add a cup of sweet milk and cook in a double boiler until the mixture thickens. Add salt or sugar to taste and serve.

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Mr. Beauregard F. Moseley, Treas:— Enclosed please find \$.....

which I am sending as Part (or in full) as subscription fee for

shares of the Capital Stock of the Leland Giants Base Ball and Amusement Association.

I agree to pay \$..... per month until the full amount

\$..... has been paid, at which time I am to receive my stock certificate.

V B. All payments on Stock Accounts must be made to the order of Beauregard F. Moseley, Treasurer, 6258 Halsted Street, Chicago, Illinois. All Stockholders are entitled to preference as employees and should inform the Treasurer with their final remittance of their intentions to apply for employment. For further information address Leland Giants Base-Ball and Amusement Assn. 6258 Halsted St. Chicago, Ill.

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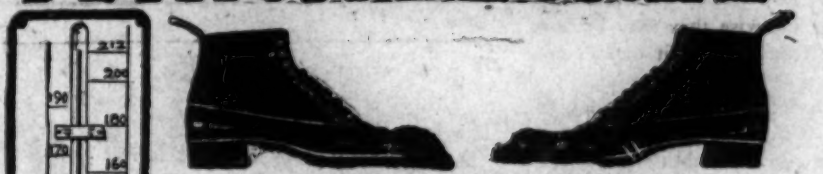
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LEGAL NOTICES.

FOUNTAIN PEYTON, ATTORNEY.
SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Holding a Probate Court.

No. 14586. Administration.
This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia Letters Testamentary on the estate of Elizabeth Keckly, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of September, A. D. 1908; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 24th day of September, 1907. Rebecca J. Cole.
Home of Nat. Asso., Eighth street above Berry Place Northwest, Washington, D. C.
Attest, James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.
Fountain Peyton, Attorney.

W. C. MARTIN, ATTORNEY.
SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Holding Probate Court.
Administration Docket. No. 14690
Estate of Louise C. Robain, Deceased.
Application having been made herein by William Reynolds, it is ordered that this third day of October, A.D. 1907, that W. George Robain and all others concerned, appear in said Court on Monday, the 11th day of November, A. D. 1907, at 10 o'clock a.m., to show cause why such application should not be granted. Let notice hereof be published in the "Washington Law Reporter" and the "Washington Bee" once in each of three successive weeks before the return day herein mentioned — the first publication to be not less than thirty days before said return day.
Ashley M. Gould,
Justice.

Attest:
James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court. (Seal).

The Salvation Army has a new band. They gave a fine parade last week.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The first Republican meeting of the United Republican clubs of the District of Columbia will be held at Grand Army Hall, under the auspices of the W. Calvin Chase Republican Club, on next Thursday evening, November 7th. Special provisions have been made for ladies who may attend. The back upper gallery has been set apart for them. Music will be furnished by the Monumental Orchestra, Prof. Charles Hamilton, leader. Attorney Thomas L. Jones, of the local bar, will preside, and those who have been invited to speak are: Rev. J. Anderson Taylor, Rev. W. Bishop Johnson, Attorneys A. W. Scott, Albert Sellers, M. W. J. Abrahams, Attorney J. B. McLaughlin, Major S. J. Block, Attorney M. T. Clinkscales, Rev. W. J. Waldron, Hon. W. T. Vernon, Hon. Ralph Taylor, Rev. S. L. Corrothers, Rev. Simon P. W. Drew.
Those who have been invited to seats upon the stage are: Hon. Oscar J. Ricketts, ex-public printer; Dr. W. S. Richardson, Dr. Charles H. Marshall, Attorney Chapin Brown, Hon. Sidney Bieber, Mr. James T. Turner, Dr. Robert Rayburn.

This will be one of the largest Republican meetings that has ever been held in the District.

The sentiment of the meeting will be to support the nominee of the party, whoever he may be, and to advocate loyalty to the great principles of the Republican party.

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- 25c. Lyon's Tooth Powder, 14 cents.
- 15c. Aromatic Tooth Powder, 10 cents.
- 10c. Chalk and Orris Root, 5 cents.
- 50c. Pure Glycerine, a fine product, full pound, 25 cents.
- 35c. Bland's Iron Pills, 5-grain, 100 in a bottle 17 cents.
- 25c. Graham's Borated Talcum, the best powder made, pound can, 15 cents.
- 25c. Double Distilled Witch Hazel, full pint, 15 cents.
- 25c. Laxative Quinine Tablets, just the thing for that cold of yours, 15 cents.
- 25c. Phosphate of Soda—the liver tonic—pound, 12 cents.
- 25c. Sedlitz Powders, 1 dozen in box, keep perfectly, 15 cents.
- 25c. Dead Stuck, for bugs, 17 cents.
- Pitcher's Castoria; elsewhere, 25c.; special, 15 cents.
- Quinine Pills, best grade, 2-grain, 100 in bottle; elsewhere, 25c.; special, 18 cents.
- Beef, Lron and Wine, elsewhere 50c.; special, full pint, 25 cents.
- 15c. Chloride Lime, disinfectant, pound, 9 cents.
- Porous Plasters—Belladonna, Belladonna and Capsicum; elsewhere 10c.; special, 4 for 25 cents.
- \$1.25 Zinc Douche Pans, 69 cents.
- \$2 Enamel Douche Pans, \$1.19.
- 25c. Euthymol Tooth Paste, 17 cents.
- 10c. Rose or Violet Cream, 8 cents.
- 10c. Camphor Ice, 8 cents.
- 25c. Rhinitis Tablets, 100 in bottle, 15 cents.
- 25c. Cherrifoam, makes teeth pearl, 19 cents.
- Little Liver Pills, 7c., 4 for 25 cents.
- 25c. Espey's Cream, 15 cents.
- 25c. Sugar of Milk, full pound, 15 cents.
- 10c. Almond Cold Cream, 7c.; full pound, 49 cents.
- Effervescent Phosphate of Soda; elsewhere, 25c.; special, 1-4 pound, 15 cents.
- Lady Webster Pills, elsewhere 35c.; special, 100 for 1 cent.
- 35c. Imported Combs, 21 cents.
- 75c. German Imported Combs, a great value, 49 cents.
- \$1 German-make Dressing Combs, coarse or coarse and fine, 69 cents.
- 3-grain Asafetida Pills, 100 for 15c.; 5-grain, 100 for 25 cents.
- 50c. Olympian Massage Cream, 39 cents.
- 50c. Malvina Cream, 34 cents.
- 50c. Viola Cream, 34 cents.
- Williams' Shaving Soap, cake, 5 cents.
- 15c. Rat Bait, 12 cents.
- 25c. Dentacura Tooth Paste, 17 cents.
- \$1 Shoulder Braces, 69 cents.
- \$2 White Maple Crutches, pair, 98 cents.
- 50c. Solution of Formaldehyde, full pint (Parke, Davis & Co.), 39 cents.
- Denatured Alcohol, 95 per cent; pint, 10 cents.
- 15c. Toilet Paper, full pound roll, 8 cents.

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